

**Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico**

**(NPPR)**

**SJ 100-3**

**Volume 27**

**PAGES REVIEWED: 207**

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAN JUAN

~~SECRET~~ SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN JUAN</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/28/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8/1/52-10/31/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>SA [redacted] ERA</b>
TITLE <b>NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>b7C</b> <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - N</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

### QUARTERLY SUMMARY REPORT

Setting forth summary report concerning Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, classified by subject matter, and covering period of August 1, 1952 to October 31, 1952.

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*(1cc. divided into  
sections corresponding to  
100-3 subfile and placed  
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1950  
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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
November 28, 1952

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

Synopsis

NPPR activities in Puerto Rico from 8/1/52 to 10/31/52 summarized. ORGANIZATION: No reported permanent change in latent traditional organizational structure. Temporary measures used by NPPR to maintain operation: Reliable [ ] other sources, reported PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NPPR President, retains control NPPR through instructions relayed by his lawyer and courier, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE. Instructions from ALBIZU CAMPOS to NPPR September, 1952 that Party must operate underground manner for indefinite period. Most National Board members incarcerated or inactive, though [ ] reported ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET, Treasurer General NPPR continued collection of funds; RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ began reorganization Rio Piedras Municipal Board until ordered by ALBIZU CAMPOS to discontinue; ISABEL ROSADO MORALES organized fund raising dance 10/12/52. PRPD reported JOSE GRAJALES, TELESFORO ERNESTO CARDONA RUIZ still openly Nationalist; ESTEBAN GONZALEZ CABAN evidenced continued Nationalist sympathy in interview with Bureau agents. New local officers: PRPD reported TOMAS RUIZ RUIZ, Mayaguez, P.R., appointed a collector of funds for NPPR; EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ, Ponce, P.R., proclaimed

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(continued next page)

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~~SECRET~~

Synopsis of Facts (Cont'd):

self both President and Treasurer of NPPR at Ponce; MANUEL CABALLER RODRIGUEZ now acting Secretary NPPR in Ponce area. [redacted] other sources, reported PAULINO CASTRO ABOLAFIA active this period: cooperated with RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ in plan for organizing Municipal Boards; met with MEDINA RAMIREZ, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, other Nationalists; arranged transportation to NPPR public meeting 9/23/52. MEMBERSHIP: No membership drives reported. Party membership Puerto Rico as of 10/31/52: 424, of which 98 are incarcerated; 326 are at liberty. CADET ORGANIZATION: Unconfirmed report from PRPD source that Nationalists in Mayaguez have agreed to reorganize Cadet Corps and that JOSE ANGEL BALLEST and JUAN CRUZ RODRIGUEZ were named Lt. Col. and Lt. Col's Aide, respectively. Rio Piedras source unknown reliability advised five individuals observed September, 1952, dressed in uniforms closely resembling that of NPPR Cadets. [redacted] reported seeing three persons similarly dressed. WEAPONS: PRPD reported GABRIEL PARRILLA FONTANEZ, Nationalist of Barrio Obrero, Santurce, in charge of buying weapons, making bombs for that area. [redacted] Reliable [redacted] reported 4 submachine guns still allegedly in possession of NPPR. Source unknown reliability Rio Piedras reported transfer of pistols and possibly dynamite from Rio Piedras to cache near beach. CURRENT NPPR POLICY: No reported changes in official policies. Continued deviations from official policy against affiliation with other organization, use of vote, reported by reliable [redacted] MEETINGS: Bureau agents, PRPD officers observed NPPR public meetings 9/23/52, 10/26/52, 10/30/52.

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Synopsis of Facts (Cont'd):

Largest attendance: 39 persons (9/23/52).  
[ ] reported NPPR fund raising dance 10/12/52 substituted for public meeting usually held October 12. Infrequent private meetings reported by PRPD Lares, Arecibo, Mayaguez, Puerto Nuevo, P.R. Reliable [ ] reported JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE holds secret meetings weekly intervals his office, San Juan. PRPD reported frequent secret meetings Barrio Buen Consejo, Rio Piedras July and September, 1952; weekly meetings home of EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ, Ponce, P.R. VIOLENCE AND REPORTED PLANS THEREFOR: [ ] reported aroused feelings among Rio Piedras Nationalists over adoption of Nationalist flag by Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. PRPD reported Nationalists in Mayaguez alleged to have agreed to organize for purpose of continuing struggle for independence of Puerto Rico by means of force and violence; same source reported alleged plot to assassinate Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, Puerto Rico. FUNDS: [ ] reported ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET continued function as Treasurer General NPPR. PRPD reported fund collection at Lares, Mayaguez, Ponce. [ ] reported collection Arecibo; [ ] reported collection metropolitan area, San Juan, and NPPR dance 10/12/52 to raise funds. METHODS OF COMMUNICATION: JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, lawyer for ALBIZU CAMPOS, continues to transmit instructions from ALBIZU CAMPOS to Party; according to [ ] Jail records show ALBIZU CAMPOS contacted there by ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET. [ ] reported WENCESLAO RIVERA RODRIGUEZ acting as courier between San Juan and Arecibo areas. SECURITY MEASURES: PRPD reported Nationalists, Rio Piedras, moving weapons to more secure location. [ ] reported instructions sent by ALBIZU CAMPOS to Party ordering clandestine operation including use of secret signal system (use of V made with fingers) for gathering members for meeting. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: Local

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Synopsis of Facts (Cont'd)

press reflected correspondence of MANUEL NEGRON NOGUERAS directed to United Nations on behalf of Puerto Rican independence. PROPAGANDA: Propaganda carried on through individual efforts included picketing of University of Puerto Rico by MANUEL NEGRON NOGUERAS June, 1952; article by PAULINO CASTRO ABOLAFIA in local newspaper July, 1952. YOUTH MATTERS: PRPD reported GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES, Mayaguez Nationalist, still holding meetings of teen-age youth, allegedly teaching them subversive ideas. FRONT GROUPS: No activity Puerto Rico; local press reports activity COMMITTEE TO ORGANIZE NORTH AMERICANS IN FAVOR OF PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE, at New York City. COOPERATION WITH OTHER GROUPS: PCP newspaper PUEBLO called for release of "political prisoners". PRPD reported PCP members attended NPPR dance 10/12/52. PRPD reported NPPR and PCP leaders met privately at Arecibo 9/23/52. [redacted] others reported attendance NPPR members at PIP meetings; Nationalists working in and for PIP, though prominent Nationalists reported expressing disapproval of this activity. Labor federation CGTA and political party, Statehood Party of Puerto Rico, publicly advocated release of imprisoned Nationalists. UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES: [redacted] reported MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS, leader underground group, Arecibo, actively assisting PIP. Reliable [redacted] reported JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA, leader of underground group Rio Piedras, has joined PIP. [redacted] reported instructions from ALBIZU CAMPOS September, 1952 for underground operation of Party to be put into effect now: discontinuance of meetings in homes of members, abandonment of open admission or demonstration of Nationalist affiliation. ARRESTS

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Synopsis of Facts (Cont'd)

AND PROSECUTIONS: Insular prosecution individuals involved Nationalist uprising 1950 completed with exception cases against 9 individuals. 80 individuals indicted for participation Nationalist uprising currently at liberty by virtue of completion of sentence, acquittal, release on bond or fugitive, according to PRPD.



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GLOSSARY

Political Parties in Puerto Rico

The Communist Party of Puerto Rico (referred to in this report as PCP)

The Communist Party of Puerto Rico (Partido Comunista Puertorriqueno) is a Communist party in its own right and is not a district organization of the Communist Party U.S.A., although based on the same Marxist-Leninist principles as the CPUSA. The latter party has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a subversive organization falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Independence Party of Puerto Rico (referred to in this report as PIP)

The Independence Party of Puerto Rico (Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno) is a legally constituted political party in Puerto Rico, which according to its platform and the statements of its directors seeks the independence of Puerto Rico by legal and peaceful means.

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (referred to in this report as NPPR)

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (Partido Nacionalista Puertorriqueno) has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a subversive organization falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835, in that it seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

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GLOSSARY (Cont'd)

The Popular Democratic Party (referred to in this report as the PDP)

The Popular Democratic Party (Partido Democratica Puertorriqueno), also referred to as the Popular Party, is a legally constituted political party in Puerto Rico. It is by far the largest political party on the island and is in control of the Puerto Rican government.

Note re: Puerto Rico Police Department:  
(referred to as PRPD in this report)

The police organization on the island officially changed its name from Insular Police of Puerto Rico to Puerto Rico Police Department on July 25, 1952, with the inauguration of the new Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

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A. ORGANIZATION

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A. ORGANIZATION

I. General Developments August Through October, 1952, in Puerto Rico

A. No Reported Permanent Change in Latent Traditional Organizational Structure

No reports have been received indicating any permanent change in the traditional organizational structure of the NPPR as provided for in the NPPR Constitution. This organizational structure prior to the Nationalist Uprising consisted of: Annual National Assembly to elect National Officers and formulate broad Party policy; an operating National Board to carry on executive functions in the interim between National Assemblies; and Municipal Boards at the local level, receiving their instructions through district delegates who form part of the National Board. While still theoretically in force in the absence of official announcement to the contrary, this organizational framework has not been in actual operation since the Uprising, according to report from reliable informant [redacted] in October, 1952. This informant advised that no National Assembly, no National Board meetings, and no formal Municipal Board meetings have been held since the Uprising, and to the best of his knowledge, none are contemplated in the immediate future. b2 b7D

Reports from reliable informants [redacted] and other sources contacted during the period of this report have been in agreement with the information reported by [redacted]

NPPR Headquarters, second floor, 156 Sol Street, San Juan, remain unoccupied as revealed by personal observation of Bureau Agents during the period of this report. b2 b7D

B. Activity of National Board Members

During this period, much of the Party directorate, consisting of the executive officers of the NPPR, and the

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district delegates to the National Board, remained incarcerated or inactive. The situation concerning each individual member of the National Board during this period is summarized below as reported by reliable sources. The activity of these individuals is set out in greater detail in the applicable sub-sections of this report.

a. Party Officers

NPPR President - PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Still incarcerated. Authorities at the Insular District Jail advise ALBIZU CAMPOS is still suffering from delusions of persecution, complaining of alleged attacks by electronic rays. No change in his state of physical health. Continued function as Party President through liaison activities of his lawyer, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, and direct contact with NPPR Treasurer-General, ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET. ALBIZU CAMPOS' appeals on sentences amounting to minimum of twenty-nine years and nine months and maximum of seventy-nine years and nine months have not yet been heard.

Vice-President - JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ

Inactive. Residing in Venezuela.

Secretary-General - FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI

At liberty but inactive.

Treasurer-General - ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET

Continued fund collection activity in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs - JUAN JUARBE JUARBE

Residing in Havana, Cuba. Still active as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

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United Nations Observer - THELMA MIELKE

Residing in New York City.

Special Representative - RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ

Recently released from Insular confinement.  
Attempted to reorganize Municipal Boards in  
Puerto Rico during this period.

b. District Delegates to National Board.

Aguadilla District

FELIX BRAVO LOPEZ - Inactive

TELESFORO ERNESTO CARDONA RUIZ - Active as  
NPPR propagandist on street corners in Aguada,  
Puerto Rico

Arecibo District

DAMIAN TORRES ACEVEDO - Incarcerated

RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, Sr. - Incarcerated.  
Received additional sentence September 18,  
1952, two to ten years, violation Insular  
Public Law #53.

Guayama District

PEDRO RIVERA MELENDEZ - Inactive

ESTEBAN GONZALEZ CABAN - At liberty. Evidenced  
continued Nationalist sympathy during inter-  
view by Bureau Agents October 20, 1952.

Humacao District

ANTONIO RIVERA OCASIO - Inactive.

ISABEL ROSADO MORALES - Active. Attended  
Nationalist meetings during pertinent period.  
In cooperation with JUANITA OJEDA MALDONADO,  
organized fund raising dance October 12,  
1952, at Catano, Puerto Rico.

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Mayaguez District

RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ - Incarcerated.  
Estimated release date March 3, 1954.

JUAN RAMON MARTINEZ QUINTANA - Incarcerated.  
Estimated release date September 17, 1953.

Ponce District

ELIO TORRESOLA ROURA - Incarcerated. Faces  
life sentence.

ANTONIO ALFONSO MUNIZ - Patient insane asylum,  
Ponce.

San Juan District

JOSE GRAJALES - Continued to profess Nationalist  
affiliation according to neighbors of  
subject in Bayamon, Puerto Rico, during  
June, 1952.

RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ - Organizing activity  
reflected above and in sub-section D, below.

C. New Local Officers in Puerto Rico

Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico Police Department Bulletin #61, dated  
August 7, 1952, signed by Lieutenant [redacted]  
reflected that TOMAS RUIZ RUIZ had been appointed as a  
collector of funds for the NPPR.

Ponce, Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico Police Department Report SIP 70, dated  
October 8, 1952, reflected that FELIX SANTIAGO VAZQUEZ, a  
Nationalist of Ponce, Puerto Rico, advised Internal Security  
Division officer [redacted] and others in Ponce, Puerto  
Rico, on October 7, 1952, that EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ of  
Ponce, proclaimed himself to be both President and Treasurer  
of the NPPR in Ponce.



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SANTIAGO VAZQUEZ informed that MANUEL CABALLER RODRIGUEZ of Ponce is acting as Secretary of the NPPR in the Ponce area.

D. Temporary Measures Used by the NPPR to Continue Operation

Information from Confidential Informant [ ] and other sources contacted during this period revealed that the NPPR is currently faced with obstacles which hinder reorganization and reactivation of the Party. These obstacles are reported as including vigilance by the Puerto Rico Police Department over individual activities of NPPR members; continued incarceration of ALBIZU CAMPOS, Party President, and several National Officers and many members; lack of funds; and the pending appeals of ALBIZU CAMPOS and other Nationalists which might be jeopardized to some extent by renewed NPPR activity.

Information from [ ] in October, 1952, supplemented by reports from [ ] Puerto Rico Police Department reports, and other informants and sources, has provided the following general picture of methods currently employed by the NPPR in Puerto Rico to continue operation as an organization in the face of difficulties mentioned above.

There has been general agreement among all sources in Puerto Rico that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS retains control of the NPPR through the medium of JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, his lawyer, who acts as his courier of instructions to the Party. The activities of veteran NPPR leaders recently released from confinement, who have attempted to reorganize the NPPR, have been reported to have been controlled and limited by ALBIZU CAMPOS. [ ] advised in early September, 1952, that PAULINO CASTRO ABOLAFIA and RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, veteran NPPR leaders, recently released from Insular confinement, had decided to begin formal NPPR reorganization with the reactivation of a few Municipal Boards in Puerto Rico. Informant advised that they had decided to concentrate on the Rio Piedras, Arecibo, Fajardo, Jayuya, and Ponce areas for this purpose. The informant reported that

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b7D preliminary contacts were made in Rio Piedras by MEDINA RAMIREZ to determine what trusted Nationalists could be used to form the nucleus of a Municipal Board in that area. [ ] reported in late September, 1952, that MEDINA RAMIREZ had submitted a report of his plan and his activities to ALBIZU CAMPOS through JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, and in reply received instructions from ALBIZU CAMPOS to abandon his plan for reorganization of Municipal Boards at this time.

b2  
b7D ALBIZU CAMPOS Orders NPPR to Commence Underground Operations

[ ] reported that ALBIZU CAMPOS had instructed MEDINA RAMIREZ that the NPPR must change its tactics and for an indefinite period operate in an underground manner: No regular NPPR meetings to be held; no meetings to be held at the homes of Nationalists; when Nationalists desire to discuss Nationalist matters with each other, they are to communicate with each other by secret signal and gather gradually in a place secure from observation. Further details of ALBIZU CAMPOS' instructions are set out in Section P, Underground Activities, of this report.

Additional Liaison Opportunities of JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE

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b7D In addition to liaison activity of JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, between ALBIZU CAMPOS and NPPR members, as noted above, it is pointed out that HERNANDEZ VALLE, who visits ALBIZU CAMPOS several times a week according to records of the Insular District Jail, San Juan, also holds Nationalist meetings in his office at 56 Fortaleza Street, San Juan, according to [ ] of known reliability. [ ] advised in October, 1952, that the Nationalist meetings at HERNANDEZ VALLE's office consist of visits by a few Nationalists each week. The informant advised that the identity of HERNANDEZ VALLE's visitors varies from week to week.

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Bureau Agents have observed during this period that PAULINO CASTRO ABOLAFIA has been a frequent visitor to the office of HERNANDEZ VALLE. Additional activities of CASTRO ABOLAFIA are reported in sub-section II, below.

b7C Detective [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department, advised on September 19, 1952, that he has observed HERNANDEZ VALLE as a frequent visitor at the home of ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE FLATET, Treasurer-General of the NPPR who resides in Puerto Nuevo, Puerto Rico. Other contacts of HERNANDEZ VALLE are shown in Section F, Meetings, of this report.

E. Organizing Efforts by Individual Nationalists.

Organizing efforts by other Nationalists during this period are set out briefly below by district in which the activity occurred:

Humacao District

At Fajardo, Puerto Rico:

VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA

"El Imparcial," a San Juan Spanish language newspaper, in its issue of October 25, 1952, printed an announcement bearing the photograph of ALBIZU CAMPOS and the legend VALENTIN VILLAFANE was organizer for the commemorative activities to take place on October 26, 1952, at Fajardo, Puerto Rico, in commemoration of the birth of the pioneer, General ANTONIO VALERO DE BERNABE.

Mayaguez District

At Mayaguez, Puerto Rico:

JOSE ANGEL BALLEST PEREZ  
JUAN RODRIGUEZ CRUZ

b7C Puerto Rico Police Department Bulletin #61, dated August 7, 1952, made by Lieutenant [redacted] reflected information from a source of unknown reliability, to the effect that the

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Liberating Army of the Republic (the Cadet Corps of the NPPR) was being reorganized in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, to continue the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico by means of force and violence. Named as leaders of the Cadet Group to be formed were JOSE ANGEL BALLET PEREZ and JUAN RODRIGUEZ CRUZ, who were to become Lieutenant Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel's Aide, respectively.

GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES

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Puerto Rico Police Department Bulletin #61, dated August 7, 1952, signed by Lieutenant [REDACTED] reflected that GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES continued to hold meetings of teen-age youth in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, allegedly attempting to indoctrinate them with Nationalist principles.

Ponce District

At Ponce, Puerto Rico:

EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ

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Detective [REDACTED] Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, Ponce, reported on October 8, 1952, that on October 7, 1952, the Nationalist FELIX SANTIAGO VAZQUEZ had revealed that RODRIGUEZ PEREZ was holding secret meetings of Ponce Nationalists in his home.

San Juan District

At Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico:

ISOLINA GARCIA RONDON

Reported by Puerto Rico Police Department officers, Rio Piedras, on October 30, 1952, to have assisted in the organization of religious ceremonies in honor of Nationalists killed during the Nationalist Uprising of October, 1950.

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DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ

Observed by Bureau Agents October 30, 1952, to have been in charge of ceremonies at Rio Piedras Municipal Cemetery honoring Nationalists who died in the Nationalist Uprising of October, 1950.

II. Activity of Other Prominent Nationalists in Puerto Rico.

The activities of other prominent Nationalists in Puerto Rico and/or recent information concerning their prosecutive situation is set out below:

JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA

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[redacted] a reliable informant, advised in August, 1952, that BONILLA VEGA had become a member of the PIP Municipal Committee, Barrio Monacillos, Rio Piedras. Informant stated that BONILLA VEGA was of the opinion that the only prospect for the release of ALBIZU CAMPOS from prison would be through PIP victory in the November, 1952 elections in Puerto Rico. Informant reported that BONILLA VEGA indicated he had abandoned the idea of violence temporarily and had temporarily give up the idea of getting together with a group to participate in firearms training.

RAFAEL BURGOS FUENTES

b7C

According to [redacted] Insular Penitentiary, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, BURGOS FUENTES, who is incarcerated at that institution, is scheduled to be released July 23, 1955.

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PAULINO EDUARDO CASTRO ABOLAFIA

In September, 1952, [ ] advised that PAULINO CASTRO ABOLAFIA had participated in a secret meeting held in Santurce, with RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ and others at which a plan was made to proceed with the forming of a new NPPR Municipal Board. Informant gave his opinion that CASTRO ABOLAFIA retains sufficient importance in the NPPR that when NPPR reorganization commences, he very likely will occupy the position of Secretary-General of the Party or some similar high level position. Puerto Rico Police Department investigation set out in the report of Captain [ ] Internal Security Division, dated July 15, 1952, reflects that CASTRO ABOLAFIA had been seen meeting with JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE and other Nationalists on three occasions in June, 1952. The first such meeting took place [ ]

[ ] the second at the office of JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, 56 Fortaleza Street, San Juan; and the third [ ]

[ ] advised in September, 1952, that CASTRO ABOLAFIA had taken care of arranging transportation of Rio Piedras Nationalists to the annual Nationalist celebration to be held September 23, 1952, at Lares, Puerto Rico, having notified Nationalists in that vicinity of transportation plans by written note. [ ] advised in September, 1952, that CASTRO ABOLAFIA attended the annual Grito de Lares Celebration at Lares, Puerto Rico, on September 23, 1952. Informant advised that after the celebration, CASTRO ABOLAFIA [ ]

Informant stated that at this meeting, [ ]

FRANCISCO CORTES RUIZ

As previously reported, CORTES RUIZ has recently served as President of the NPPR Municipal Board in Chicago, Illinois. During the period of this report, CORTES RUIZ was residing in Puerto Rico, where he underwent a series of operations. The activities of CORTES RUIZ have been closely

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followed by Bureau Agents and officers of the Puerto Rico Police Department, revealing no Nationalist activity or contacts on his part. On October 31, 1952, CORTES RUIZ was interviewed by Puerto Rico Police Department officer [redacted] at Ponce, Puerto Rico, at which time CORTES RUIZ indicated that he intends to stay in Puerto Rico rather than return to Chicago. [redacted] reported that CORTES RUIZ professed no interest in the NPPR.

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CESAR GARCES DORREGO

[redacted] advised in October, 1952, that GARCES DORREGO had been observed continually in the Arecibo, Puerto Rico public square engaging in PIP propaganda activity. It was noted that GARCES DORREGO's trial in Insular Court for attack to commit murder during the Nationalist Uprising of October, 1950, has again been postponed.

FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ VARGAS

During this period, HERNANDEZ VARGAS continued to act as defense counsel for NPPR members being tried in the Insular Courts in Puerto Rico. The San Juan daily newspaper, "El Mundo," issue of July 17, 1952, revealed that his tactics in a then current Nationalist trial in San Juan had led the presiding judge to threaten HERNANDEZ VARGAS with contempt of court. Detective [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department, advised on September 19, 1952, that HERNANDEZ VARGAS often visits at the home of ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET, Treasurer-General of the NPPR, in Puerto Nuevo, Puerto Rico.

ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MORALES

[redacted] advised in September, 1952, that JIMENEZ MORALES had attempted to secure the firearms belonging to JUAN ROJAS ROBLES, Nationalist of Arecibo, Puerto Rico,



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who had moved to New York City. These guns, a .45 caliber automatic pistol, and a .16-gauge shotgun, were in possession of the father of JUAN ROJAS in Barrio Islote, Arecibo, Puerto Rico. Informant advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a high regard for Communism, and currently a strong desire to have the PIP make a good showing in the November, 1952 elections in Puerto Rico. Informant advised that JIMENEZ has indicated he favors a revolution if the PIP does not make a good showing in the elections. [REDACTED] advised in the latter part of September, 1952, that JIMENEZ MORALES had been attending PIP meetings in Arecibo, including a meeting of PIP leaders of the Arecibo area and had announced a PIP meeting held in Barrio Islote by means of a public address system attached to his car.

#### ELEUTERIO LUGO SANTIAGO

[REDACTED] advised in August, 1952, that LUGO SANTIAGO intended to go to San Juan to attend the PIP convention in that city on August 17, 1952. Informant stated that LUGO SANTIAGO and several other Mayaguez Nationalists were working on behalf of the PIP. [REDACTED] advised in September, 1952, that LUGO SANTIAGO had made contact with the Nationalists MANUEL TORO RIVERA and JUSTO TORO RIVERA on August 31, 1952, in Barrio Quemado, Mayaguez, but that no Nationalist business was discussed.

#### AGUSTIN MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ

[REDACTED] advised in September, 1952, that MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ had been named in discussions recently taking place in Rio Piedras concerning possible Party reorganization as one of the half dozen persons in that area who would form a nucleus of any reorganized Municipal Board in Rio Piedras. [REDACTED] advised in September, 1952, that MALDONADO's shoe store in Rio Piedras was the assembling point for Rio Piedras Nationalists going to the NPPR celebration at Lares, Puerto Rico, on September 23, 1952, and that MALDONADO was chiefly responsible for financing the trip. [REDACTED] advised in late September, 1952, that MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ attended the Grito de Lares celebration September 23, 1952, at Lares, and afterwards met with several prominent Nationalists at the



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[redacted] where procedures for clandestine operation of the NPPR, ordered by ALBIZU CAMPOS, were discussed. In October, 1952, [redacted] advised that MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ was one of the individuals whom RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ was planning to entrust with the collection of Nationalist funds in the Rio Piedras area.

INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO

On October 8, 1952, Captain [redacted] Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that MONTALVO MONTALVO is a fanatical Nationalist, considered by the Internal Security Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department [redacted] Captain [redacted] advised [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS

[redacted] reported in August, 1952, and on subsequent dates, that OLMO was organizing the Nationalists in the Arecibo area to work for the victory of the PIP in the November 4, 1952 Insular elections.

GABRIEL PARRILLA FONTANEZ

b7C

By police report dated August 18, 1952, over the signature of Lieutenant [redacted] Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, this office was advised that, according to a police informant of unknown reliability, PARRILLA was the Nationalist in Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico, in charge of buying weapons and making bombs and that PARRILLA had weapons and had pieces of pipe with which to make bombs in his home.

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ANGEL SANTIAGO LOPEZ

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[ ] advised in late September, 1952, that SANTIAGO LOPEZ attended a Grito de Lares Celebration September 23, 1952, at Lares, Puerto Rico, and afterward, met [ ] and other prominent Nationalists at the home of [ ] Puerto Rico, where procedures for clandestine operation of the NPPR, ordered by ALBIZU CAMPOS, were revealed.

BENIGNO SANTIAGO MORALES

[ ] advised in August, 1952, that SANTIAGO MORALES had become a member of the PIP at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and planned to go to San Juan August 17, 1952, to attend the PIP Convention there.

VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ

At the beginning of the period covered by this report, SANTIAGO DIAZ had been serving a total of seventeen years and six months maximum sentence at the Insular Penitentiary, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, on convictions involving attack to commit murder and other violations committed during the Nationalist Uprising of October, 1950. On October 14, 1952, Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN of Puerto Rico granted a pardon to SANTIAGO DIAZ in all cases concluded or pending against him. In the case of attack to commit murder, pardon was conditional and is subject to the control and supervision of the Insular Parole Board. SANTIAGO DIAZ was set at liberty on the date of the pardon. Governor MUNOZ MARIN specified that SANTIAGO DIAZ' activities on behalf of independence for Puerto Rico were not to be curtailed unless they involved advocacy or use of anti-democratic methods involving force or violence for achieving independence. It is noted that VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ recently claimed that by virtue of renewed religious faith, he no longer believed in the principles of the NPPR.

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B. MEMBERSHIP

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B. MEMBERSHIPI. RECRUITING

b2  
b7D Although no organized recruiting drive by the NPPR has been reported during this period, [ ] of known reliability, reported in early September, 1952 that RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, veteran Nationalist leader recently released from prison, had been personally contacting Nationalists in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico to determine who could be depended upon to form a nucleus for reorganization of the Rio Piedras Municipal Board. MEDINA RAMIREZ reportedly had planned to make similar inquiry in several other towns in the Island. [ ] reported late in September, that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NPPR President, had sent instructions to MEDINA RAMIREZ to cease attempting to reorganize the Municipal Boards.

II. IDENTITY OF CURRENT NATIONALISTS

b2  
b7D The list of Nationalist adherents set out in this sub section was compiled from reports of the Internal Security Division, Puerto Rican Police Department and from information received from reliable informants [ ]. Each individual listed is reported to have participated in some phase of Nationalist activity or to have demonstrated or expressed continued adherence to NPPR beliefs and principles.

The districts referred to in the listing below are the seven senatorial districts in Puerto Rico traditionally used by the NPPR itself as the framework for its organization.

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AGUADILLA DISTRICT

Aguada

TELESFORO ERNESTO CARDONA RUIZ  
JUAN ANTONIO CASTILLO GONZALEZ  
JOSE MIGUEL CASTILLO VEGA  
MAXIMINO FELICIANO COLOMBANI  
CARLOS GARCIA ROSA (reported living in U. S.)  
MONSERRATE HERNANDEZ CHARNECO  
MONSERRATE LOPEZ CORCHADO  
CARLOS RIVERA SANCHEZ

Aguadilla

ALVARO RIVERA WALKER (incarcerated)

Hatillo

RAMON OSCAR COLON DELGADO

Isabela

ANTONIO CORDERO PEREZ  
MANUEL GIRALD IBARRA  
FELIX LOPEZ DELIZ  
SILVERIO MENDEZ PEREZ  
FELIX RUIZ RIOS  
FELIX SALAMANCA MERCADO

Lares

LUIS FRANCISCO ARROYO TORRES  
AUGUSTIN GONZALEZ COLL  
JUAN GONZALEZ VAZQUEZ  
ARACILIO MORALES SERRANO  
JUAN VICENTE NUNEZ FEREZ  
FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS

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ANGEL RIVERA GALARZA  
LUIS VELEZ MORALES  
RAFAEL VIERA CRUZ

Maricao

AGUSTIN BONILLA  
ANTONIO BONILLA  
BARTOLO BONILLA  
CARLOS CAMPOS  
JUAN DE LA CRUZ  
JUAN PEREZ  
JUAN RAMON MARTINEZ QUINTANA (incarcerated)  
ISIDORO RODRIGUEZ  
ARMANDO TORRES

Quebradillas

JUAN DELIZ RAMOS, wa. "PITIN DELIZ"  
TOMAS PINEIRO PEREZ  
FERNANDO RAMOS ALAGO  
RAMON SAAVEDRA VALES  
RAFAEL ANTONIO VENEGAS LLOVERAS

San Sebastian

HERMES ACEVEDO DOMENECH  
NICOLAS GONZALEZ CASTRO  
MANUEL RODRIGUEZ NUNEZ  
MARIO TORRES YOURNET

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CBP:rlr

MEMBERSHIP

ARECIBO DISTRICT

ARECIBO

JULIA COLLAZO ALCAZAR  
ANTONIO COLON GONZALEZ (incarcerated)  
ANTONIO CRUZ COLON (incarcerated)  
CARLOS JUAN CRUZ RIVERA (incarcerated)  
SAUL CUEVAS RODRIGUEZ  
LUIS DARIO FERNANDEZ (incarcerated)  
ANGEL RAMON DIAZ DIAZ (incarcerated)  
BERNARDO DIAZ DIAZ (incarcerated)  
LEONIDES DIAZ DIAZ (incarcerated)  
RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, JR. (incarcerated)  
RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, SR. (incarcerated)  
ISMAEL DIAZ MATOS (incarcerated)  
CESAR EMILIO GARCES DORREGO  
TOMAS GONZALEZ CANDELARIO (incarcerated)  
JUAN ANTONIO GONZALEZ MARIN (incarcerated)  
JUSTO GUZMAN SERRANO (incarcerated)  
JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ (incarcerated)  
TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA (incarcerated)  
ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MORALES  
SEGUNDO LORENZO RUIZ  
MANUEL MENDEZ GANDIA (incarcerated)  
JOSE MARTINEZ MORO  
RAFAEL MOLINA CENTENO (incarcerated)  
INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO  
ANDRES NEGRON CARDES  
MIGUEL ANGEL OLMO CUEVAS  
GILBERTO RIVERA GONZALEZ (incarcerated)  
JUAN ROJAS ROJES (Informant advised in  
September, 1952, ROJAS  
living in New York City; unconfirmed.)  
JOSE SERPA ALVAREZ (incarcerated)  
OBDULIO ZENO COLON

CIALES

JOSE PADRO MISLAN  
MAXIMINO CARLOS VELEZ REICKEHOFF (incarcerated)

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DORADO

FRANCISCO BARBIENTOS HUERTAS  
JOSE ENCARNACION DIMAS BERMUDEZ RIOS (incarcerated)

BERNARDINO MORALES ROMAN  
CLEMENTE ROMAN NIEVES

MANATI

FRANCISCO MEDINA CASTRO

MOROVIS

AMERICO ANGLENO RIVERA  
EUCLIDES PEREZ RIVERA

UTUADO

JOSE AVILES MAISONET (incarcerated)  
CARLOS MANUEL CASTRO RIOS (incarcerated)  
PEDRO CASTRO GONZALEZ  
ANGEL LUIS COLON FELICIANO (incarcerated)  
EMILIO CORTES FONTANILLA  
JOSEFA EMILIA DE CASTRO  
EFRAIN GIL DE LAMADRID  
ANSELMO GONZALEZ GONZALEZ  
MANUEL GONZALEZ TORRES  
TOMAS GONZALEZ CANDELARIO  
GILBERTO MARTINEZ NEGRON (incarcerated)  
IGNACIO MARTINEZ MATIAS  
JOSE ANGEL MEDINA FIGUEROA (incarcerated)  
ANA MARIA NEGRON NEGRON  
RAFAEL NEGRON SALDANA  
ELADIO OLIVERO ALBARRAN (incarcerated)  
OCTAVIO RAMOS ROSARIO (incarcerated)  
JOSE SANTIAGO VELEZ  
DAMIAN TORRES ACEVEDO (incarcerated)  
MARIA TOMASA VERA MEDINA

VEGA ALTA

RUFINO ROLON MARRERO (incarcerated)  
JOSE VELEZ MERCADER

VEGA BAJA

JOSE LUIS VENEGAS NAVAS



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GYAYAMA DISTRICT

Aguas Buenas

JUAN JOSE ACEVEDO HERNANDEZ  
JOSE CABALLERO BATALLA  
JUAN JOSE HERNANDEZ MERCED

Arroyo

QUINTIN DAVILA CASILLA

Caguas

RAMON EMETERIO FIGUEROA ARES (reported living in U.S. Unconfirmed)  
FELIX MATOS BERNIER (reported living in U.S. Unconfirmed)  
PABLO MOYA MENDEZ  
FELIPE RODRIGUEZ CORREA  
ERASMO VELAZQUEZ OLMEDO

Cayey

RAFAEL ANGEL BURGOS FUENTES (incarcerated)  
EDUARDO LOPEZ VAZQUEZ (incarcerated)  
JOSE MAISONET NEGRON  
PEDRO RIVERA MELENDEZ

Cidra

JOSE MEJIAS FLORES (Reported living New York City. Residence  
not yet verified)

Guayama

ESTEBAN GONZALEZ CABAN  
HORACIO TOMAS LEBRON  
MIGUEL MATEO LEON RAMIREZ  
DOLORES SILVA TEXIDOR  
LUIS MANUEL RODRIGUEZ OCASIO

HUMACAO DISTRICT

Ceiba

ISABEL ROSADO MORALES

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Fajardo

MANUEL ANTONIO BENITEZ RIVERA  
MIGUEL ANGEL DIAZ DUCHESNE  
JESUS ESTRADA GARCIA  
JULIO ESTRADA GARCIA  
EMILIO SANCHEZ ESTRADA  
VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA

Humacao

NICOLAS AGOSTO DE LEON  
FELIX FELICIANO MORALES  
GUSTAVO GONALEZ MARTINEZ  
DANIEL HERNANDEZ PIZARRO  
ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ  
SANTOS DIAZ BERBERENA

Juncos

JULIO DE SANTIAGO GRAFALS  
LUCIANO CUADRO MULERO  
JESUS POMALES GONZALEZ (incarcerated)

Loiza

RICARDO RIVERA CORREA

Luquillo

ESTHER CARRION ROBLES (residing In New York City)

Naguabo

DOMINGO PEREZ SANTANA

Rio Grande

RAFAEL FIGUEROA ROSARIO

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BIENVENIDO GONZALEZ AGOSTO  
RAMON PEREZ ESTRELLA  
EUDARDO RODRIGUEZ RAMOS  
ILUMINADO CONFESOR VILLAFANE PENA

Vieques

ADRIAN EMERIC PEREZ  
ANGEL PEREZ VELEZ

MAYAGUEZ DISTRICT

Cabo Rojo

BIENVENIDO RAMIREZ RAMIREZ  
RAUL GARCIA RODRIGUEZ  
RAFAEL EUGENIO LOPEZ RUIZ  
PEDRO MARIA LOZADA SOLER  
OVIDIO MARTY PABON  
NOE MARTI TORRES (last known residence Havana, Cuba)  
PELEGRIN MATOS GARCIA (last known residence Havana, Cuba)  
NOEL MENDOZA BRAU  
ADAN MONTALVO RODRIGUEZ (reported living in New York City.  
Being confirmed.)

Guanica

MONSERRATE APONTE GARCIA  
LONGINO LUCCAS MEJIL  
EMILIANO NAZARIO NEGRONI  
PELEGRIN RODRIGUEZ SANTIAGO  
PEDRO VINICIO VARGAS GARCIA

Mayaguez

JOSE ANGEL BALLEST PEREZ  
DARIO BERRIOS CRUZ (living in New York City)  
RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ (incarcerated)

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ZORAIDA CANCEL DE RAMOS (living in New York City)  
BENICIO COLON LEYRO  
JOSE CRUZADO ORTIZ (incarcerated)  
JUAN GREGORIO CUEVAS NIEVES  
JUANITA R. DE FELICIANO  
AIDA FELICIANO  
DANIEL FELICIANO SEDA  
IRVIN FLORES RODRIGUEZ  
KERMIT FLORES RODRIGUEZ  
MARTINIANO LOPEZ LOPEZ  
DOMINGO LUGO RUIZ  
CARLOS FELICIANO VAZQUEZ (incarcerated)  
ELEUTERIO LUGO SANTIAGO  
EZEQUIEL LUGO MORALES (incarcerated)  
MODESTO MARTINEZ RIVERA  
RAFAEL MENDEZ NEGRON  
LUIS MOJICA VALENTIN (reported living New York City.  
Not yet confirmed.)  
ANTONIA MORENO  
JOSE RAMON MUNIZ ROSADO (incarcerated)  
JOSE NIEVES ROMAN  
AMADO EULOGIO PENA RAMIREZ (incarcerated)  
FELIPE PENA RAMIREZ  
ROCUE PENA RAMIREZ (living New York City)  
GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES  
GIL VERANIO RAMOS CANCEL (living New York City)  
JUAN RODRIGUEZ CRUZ (incarcerated)  
RAFAEL RAMOS TORRES  
GREGORIO RODRIGUEZ PAGAN  
TELESFORO RODRIGUEZ RAMOS  
JUAN RUIZ ALICEA  
TOMAS RUIZ ALICEA  
TOMAS RUIZ RUIZ  
ARSIDEA SANTIAGO MORALES (living in New York City)  
BENIGNO SANTIAGO MORALES  
JUAN SANTIAGO ACEVEDO LOPEZ  
LUIS ANTONIO SEDA BECERRIL  
RAMON SOTO (living in New York City)  
ELADIO SOTOMAYOR CANCEL (incarcerated)

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MRS. ELADIO SOTOMAYOR  
ENRIQUE TORO RIVERA  
JUSTO TORO CASTILLO  
MANUEL TORO RIVERA  
RAUL TORO RIVERA  
EMILIO ANIBAL TORRES ARROYO  
MRS. EMILIO ANIBAL TORRES  
CARMEN TORRESOLA  
REYNALDO TRILLA MARTINEZ (Selective Service Fugitive.  
Last confirmed whereabouts  
Havana, Cuba)  
JOSE ANTONIO VELEZ LUGO (incarcerated)

San German

PEDRO MARTINEZ LOPEZ  
PEDRO ULISES PABON RIOPEDRE  
FRANCISCO SANTOS NEGRON

PONCE DISTRICT

Jayuya

BLANCA CANALES TORRESOLA (incarcerated)  
ANTONIO COLON GONZALEZ (incarcerated)  
ANTONIO CRUZ COLON (incarcerated)  
MARTIN HERNANDEZ RODRIGUEZ  
JOSE ENRIQUE IRIZARRY FERNANDEZ  
ERNESTO LUIS IRIZARRY RIVERA  
FIDEL IRIZARRY RIVERA (incarcerated)  
FRANCISCO IRIZARRY RODRIGUEZ  
MARIO IRIZARRY RIVERA (incarcerated)  
OVIDIO IRIZARRY RIVERA (incarcerated)  
LIBERTARIO LOPEZ DE JESUS  
CARMELO MALDONADO RIVERA (incarcerated)  
JUAN MALDONADO RIVERA (Living E. Chicago, Indiana, USA)  
EDMIDIO MARIN PAGAN (incarcerated)  
HERIBERTO MARIN TORRES (incarcerated)  
MIGUEL ANGEL MARIN DAVILA (incarcerated)  
REINALDO MARIN DAVILA  
BLADIMIRO MARTINEZ MEDINA  
RAMON MONTANER MARRERO

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JUAN MORALES NEGRON (incarcerated)  
LUIS MORALES NEGRON (incarcerated)  
REINALDO MORALES NEGRON (incarcerated)  
RAMON OTERO LOZADA (incarcerated)  
ALFREDO PABON RIVERA (incarcerated)  
LISANDRO EFRAIN RIVERA TORRES (incarcerated)  
FERNANDO LUIS RIVERA SANTIAGO (incarcerated)  
LUIS RIVERA FERNANDEZ (incarcerated)  
LUIS TOMAS RIVERA MATTEI  
MARIO RIVERA MATTEI  
RAMON ROBLES TORRES (incarcerated)  
DAVID RODRIGUEZ OLIVERAS  
JOSE RODRIGUEZ OLIVERAS (incarcerated)  
SAMUEL RODRIGUEZ OLIVERA  
JUAN ROMAN DE JESUS (incarcerated)  
MIGUEL ANGEL ROMAN DE JESUS (incarcerated)  
CARLOS SANCHEZ RIVERA (incarcerated)  
RAMON SANCHEZ RIVERA (incarcerated)  
ELIDIO TORRES ROMAN (incarcerated)  
DORIS TORRESOLA ROURA (incarcerated)  
ELIO TORRESOLA ROURA (incarcerated)

Ponce

ANTONIO ALICEA SANTIAGO (incarcerated)  
JOSE MIGUEL ALICEA SANTIAGO (incarcerated)  
JUAN ALICEA TORRES  
AGUSTO ASTACIO VEGA  
FRANCISCO BEY  
MARCELINO BERRIOS COLON  
MANUEL B. CABALLER RODRIGUEZ  
FRANCISCO CAMPOS ARANZAMENDI  
VICTOR CANDELARIO OLIVERO  
JULIA CARTAGENA DE MUNIZ  
RAFAEL CORNIER SANTIAGO  
JOSE CORTES GONZALEZ  
RAMON CARLOS CORTES HERNANDEZ  
RAUL DE JESUS TORRES (incarcerated)  
MONSERRATE DEL VALLE DE LOPEZ DE VICTORIA

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FEDERICO DIJOLS QUINONES  
ERNESTO FIGUEROA  
SANTIAGO FORTUNO CINTRON (residing in New York City)  
JESUS GUTIERREZ CADIZ  
WILLIAM GUTIERREZ CADIZ (incarcerated)  
JUAN IRIZARRY ROJAS  
ROBERTO JAUME RODRIGUEZ (incarcerated)  
ESTANISLAO LUGO SANTIAGO  
PATRIA LUGO MORALES  
MARIA MARTINEZ JORGE  
ALEJANDRO MEDINA RODRIGUEZ  
ALBERTO MERCADO  
VIRGILIO MERCADO CRUZ  
MELITON MUNIZ SANTOS (incarcerated)  
RAMON PEDROSA RIVERA (incarcerated)  
OSVALDO PEREZ MARTINEZ (incarcerated)  
EZEQUIEL RIVERA GARCIA  
EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ  
MARIANO RODRIGUEZ VIROLA  
EDUARDO SANTIAGO RODRIGUEZ  
FELIX SANTIAGO VAZQUEZ  
FRANCISCO SILVA HERRERA  
CRISTOBAL TORRES TIRADO  
MARCELINO TURELL RIVERA (incarcerated)

SAN JUAN DISTRICT

Bayamon

JUAN FRANCISCO ALAMO DIAZ  
GERMANA BILBAO DE ALAMO  
JOSE RAMON GRAJALES OCASIO  
LAURA MEDINA MAISONAVE  
PABLO GRAJALES OCASIO

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Carolina

RUBEN DARIO REYES  
FERNANDO ENRIQUE ROSAS ACEVEDO (incarcerated)

Catano

PAULINO EDUARDO CASTRO ABOLAFIA  
ISABEL GARCIA DE GARCIA ESTRADA  
DR. MANUEL GARCIA ESTRADA  
JUAN SANTIAGO OTERO

Corozal

JAIME RAFAEL CRESPO BOU (incarcerated)

Guaynabo

JOSE ACOSTA VEGA  
MILTON URBINO DIAZ

Hato Rey

JOVINO BAEZ MORALES  
FELIPE BENITEZ RIVERA  
FRANCISCO CORTES RUIZ (NPPR President, Chicago, Ill. Currently  
residing [redacted] b7C

ANTONIO CRUZ SANTIAGO [redacted] Puerto Rico)  
FRANCISCO CRUZ ESTRADA (SS Fugitive, present whereabouts  
unknown)

JOSE CRUZ ESTRADA  
PRUDENCIO CRUZ ESTRADA  
JUANITA GONZALEZ BOUILLERCE  
RAFAEL GONZALEZ MIRANDA  
FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ VARGAS  
FELIPE LLOVET SALVA  
PEDRO MEDINA MEDINA



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RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ  
JOSE NOYA HERRERO  
EORTUNATO RIVERA RODRIGUEZ  
LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL ROSARIO (SS Fugitive, last known where-  
abouts Mexico)  
OVIDIO RIVERA  
WENCESLAO RIVERA RODRIGUEZ  
JULIO ROMAN SERRANO  
JUAN SANDOVAL RAMOS  
ADOLFO SANTIAGO COLON  
ALEJANDRO SANTIAGO QUINONES  
ANTONIA SANTIAGO QUINONES  
COSME SOTOMAYOR PEREZ  
DANIEL TORRES  
OLGA ISABEL VISCAL GARRIGA (incarcerated)

Naranjito

JOSE ANTONIO NEGRON RODRIGUEZ (incarcerated)  
EULOGIO MORALES NIEVES  
INOCENCIO MORALES PADILLA  
ANTONIO NIEVES AVILES (incarcerated)  
AURELIO ORTEGA ESPINEL  
FELICIANO PEREZ RIVERA (incarcerated)  
ALEJANDRO RIOS FIGUEROA  
ELMER RIVERA NIEVES  
RAMON LUIS SERRANO TORRES

Puerto Nuevo

ALFREDO PLATET CANALES  
DELIA RIVERA DE TORRESOLA  
ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET

Rio Piedras

MARGOT ARCE BLANCO  
JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA  
PABLO BONILLA VEGA

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CANDIDO CRUZ CASTRO  
FERNANDO FUENTES FIGUEROA  
JUAN RAMON FUENTES PIZARRO  
FRANCISCA ISOLINA GARCIA RONDON  
LUCAS GARCIA DE LEON  
EMETERIO GARCIA DE LEON  
PEDRO GONZALEZ BOUILLERCE  
HIPOLITO LOPEZ ARGUETA  
AGUSTIN MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ  
LUIS MANUEL MARTINEZ MEDINA  
MANUEL NEGRON NOGUERAS  
JUANITA OJEDA MALDONADO  
JOAQUIN PADIN CONCEPCION  
JUAN PIETRI PEREZ (incarcerated)  
CARLOS QUINONES GONZALEZ  
DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ  
JESUS RAMOS RAMOS  
SATURNINA RAMOS DIAZ  
ANGEL RONDON MERCED  
GLADYS TORRESOLA ROURA  
ALFONSO VAILE DIAZ  
DOMINGO ZAMOT FERNANDEZ

San Juan

ENRIQUE AYOROA ABREU  
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS (incarcerated)  
GUILLERMO CASTILLO ORTIZ  
VICTOR M. COTT  
CELSO ANTONIO DAVILA TORO  
ISABEL FREIRE MELENDEZ DE MATOS  
EDUARDO GONZALEZ TORRES  
FRANCISCO GONZALEZ  
JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE  
CLOTILDE HUERTAS DE GONZALEZ  
FRANCISCO MATOS P.OLI  
NICHOLAS ORTIZ RODRIGUEZ

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MERCEDES PADRO DE COTT  
CARMEN MARIA PEREZ DE GONZALEZ  
OLIVERIO PIERLUISSI SOTO (incarcerated)  
JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR (incarcerated)  
JOSEFINA RIVERA SOTOMAYOR  
VENERANDA RIVERA DE AVILA  
BUENAVENTURA RODRIGUEZ LUGO  
PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ (incarcerated)  
MIGUEL ANGEL RUIZ ALICEA  
ANGEL SANTIAGO LOPEZ  
CARMEN MARIA SERRANO SOTOMAYOR  
RAMON LUIS SERRANO TORRES

Santurce

ANA ABOLAFIA  
GLADYS BARBOSA COLON  
FELIPE CALVENTI ROSADO  
ADELA CANINO DE ENCARNACION  
JOSE CARDONA MOLINA  
ANTONIO COLON SANZ  
FRANCISCO DAVILA DEL VALLE  
GASPAR ENCARNACION SANTANA  
VICENTE LOPEZ HERNANDEZ  
PABLO LUGO PEREZ  
DIGNA EMERITA MARIN PAGAN  
DIMAS MATOS NIEVES  
LUIS GONZALO MAURY RUIZ  
AGUSTIN MONELL RIVERA  
ANTONIO MOYA VELEZ (incarcerated)  
JOSE MOYA VELEZ  
ENRIQUE MUNIZ MEDINA (incarcerated)  
JUAN JOSE MUNOZ MATOS (incarcerated)  
VICTOR NIEVES SANTANA, wa. Victor Anglero  
GABRIEL PARRILLA FONTANEZ  
CARLOS PADILLA RODRIGUEZ  
JUAN PEREZ VAZQUEZ  
JUAN BAUTISTA RIOS FERRARA  
ULISES RIOS QUINONES

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WILLIAM RIOS FIGUEROA  
JORGE LUIS ROSADO  
ALEJANDRO RUIZ PEREZ  
DOMINGO SALTARI CRESPO (incarcerated)  
VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ  
JUAN SOTOMAYOR GONZALEZ  
GIL A. SUAREZ

St. Just

FERNANDO LEBRON CORREA

Toa Baja

VICTOR MATIAS GARCIA  
FELIX SALAS HERNANDEZ  
ERNESTO SANCHEZ ALVAREZ (incarcerated)

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III. NPPR MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS IN  
PUERTO RICO, AUGUST - OCTOBER, 1952

Note:

The Nationalists shown in Sub Section II above as living in Continental United States (confirmed) are not included in the statistics set out below which apply only to Puerto Rico.

<u>Town</u>	<u>Incarcerated</u>	<u>At Liberty</u>	<u>Total Membership</u>
Aguadilla District 43			
Aguada	0	8	8
Aguadilla	1	0	1
Hatillo	0	1	1
Isabela	0	6	6
Larés	0	9	9
Maricao	1	8	9
Cuebradillas	0	5	5
San Sebastian	0	4	4
Arecibo District 62			
Arecibo	19	11	30
Ciales	1	1	2
Dorado	1	3	4
Manati	0	1	1
Morovis	0	2	2
Utua	8	12	20
Vega Alta	1	1	2
Vega Baja	0	1	1
Guayama District 19			
Aguas Buenas	0	3	3

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<u>Town</u>	<u>Incarcerated</u>	<u>At Liberty</u>	<u>Total Membership</u>
Arroyo	0	1	1
Caguas	0	5	5
Cayey	2	2	4
Cidra	0	1	1
Guayama	0	5	5
Humacao District 25			
Ceiba	0	1	1
Fajardo	0	6	6
Humacao	0	6	6
Juncos	1	2	3
Loiza	0	1	1
Luquillo	0	0	0
Naguabo	0	1	1
Rio Grande	0	5	5
Vieques	0	2	2
Mayaguez District 62			
Cabo Rojo	0	9	9
Guanica	0	5	5
Mayaguez	9	36	45
San German	0	3	3
Ponce District 77			
Jayuya	27	12	39
Ponce	10	28	38
San Juan District 136			
Bayamon	0	5	5
Carolina	1	1	2
Catano	0	4	4

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<u>Town</u>	<u>Incarcerated</u>	<u>At Liberty</u>	<u>Total Membership</u>
Corozal	1	0	1
Guaynabo	0	2	2
Hato Rey	1	25	26
Naranjito	3	6	9
Puerto Nuevo	0	3	3
Rio Piedras	1	24	25
San Juan	4	20	24
Santurce	5	26	31
St. Just	0	1	1
Toa Baja	1	2	3
TOTALS	<u>98</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>424</u>

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SECTION C: CADET ORGANIZATION

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C. CADET ORGANIZATION

I. NO REPORTED ACTIVITY

During the period from August 1, 1952, through October 31, 1952, no reports were received from reliable informants or other sources reflecting an authorized reorganization of the Cadet Organization by NPPR leaders or meetings, drill exercises, or target practice on the part of former members of this organization.

II. REPORTED REORGANIZATION OF CADET CORPS IN MAYAGUEZ, PUERTO RICO

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Lieutenant [redacted] Internal Security Bu., Puerto Rico Police Department, in his report dated August 7, 1952, set forth that Nationalists in the District of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, during July, 1952, were alleged to have agreed to organize for the purpose of continuing the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico by means of force and violence. To this end, JOSE ANGEL BALLEET and JUAN RODRIGUEZ CRUZ were named Lieutenant Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel's Aide, respectively, of the Liberating Army (Cadet Organization). No further reports have been received concerning reorganization of the Cadet Organization in the Mayaguez District.

JOSE ANGEL BALLEET admitted to Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 9, 1950, that he had been a member of the Cadet Corps of the NPPR and was assigned to the position of Standard Bearer of this organization during drills and exhibition marches. Subsequent to the NPPR revolt of October 30, 1950, he was arrested and charged with violation of Insular Public Law number 53 (Subversive Activities Law). He was sentenced November 9, 1951, to serve 300 -- 365 days imprisonment.

JUAN RODRIGUEZ CRUZ also admitted to Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 9, 1950, that he had been a member of the Cadet Corps of the NPPR during the past two years and that he was the dues collector of the NPPR in Mayaguez.

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RODRIGUEZ CRUZ was also arrested subsequent to the Nationalist revolt and was charged with the violation of Insular Public Law 53, Carrying Weapons, and Possession of Unregistered Firearms. He received sentences totaling a minimum of two years and nine months and he is presently incarcerated at the Insular Penitentiary at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

III. INDIVIDUALS SEEN IN DRESS RESEMBLING CADET UNIFORM

On November 30, 1952, [redacted] residing [redacted] advised Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he had observed about five men on September 27, 1952, passing his place in uniforms closely resembling that of the Cadets of the NPPR. He stated he did not know their identities.

[redacted], of known reliability advised during the first part of October, 1952, that he had heard no information about the individuals dressed in Cadet uniforms having marched in Rio Piedras nor had he heard of any Cadet activities. However, he stated that on the afternoon of September 29, 1952, he had about two or three P. M. observed three men dressed in what looked very much like a resemblance of the uniform of the Cadets standing on the corner near the Rio Piedras Police Station, looking in the direction of the Police Station.

Further information concerning the above is set forth in the section entitled D: Weapons.

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SECTION D: WEAPONS

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D. WEAPONS

I. WEAPONS REGISTERED UNDER INSULAR PUBLIC LAW NUMBER 17  
(1951)

Insular Law Number 17 (Weapons Law of Puerto Rico, which became effective on January 19, 1951) provides in part that all persons who were authorized to possess arms prior to the effective date of this law are required to reregister them under penalty.

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Lieutenant [redacted] in charge of records at the Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, Puerto Rico, furnished the information as reflected in the Firearms Records Bureau on November 5, 1952, that 34,583 applications for permission to possess firearms in conformity with the reregistration requirements of Insular Law Number 17 had been received by the Police Department up to that date. Of this number, he pointed out, 23,959 permits had been issued and the remaining applications were being processed.

II. NATIONALISTS REPORTEDLY POSSESSING FIREARMS

A. Present Situation of Previously Reported  
Group Activities

As previously reported, investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, San Juan, and by the Puerto Rico Police Department, had determined that in at least three instances there had been evidence of known Nationalists acting sufficiently in concert in connection with the plans for force and violence to be cataloged as "Groups". These three "Groups" were referred to as the "BONILLA", "MATOS", and the "OLMO" Groups. The members of each of these groups were set forth and their NPPR activities noted.

The members of these three groups are again being set forth with information reported concerning their latest activities.

No information has been received during the period from August 1, 1952, through October 31, 1952, in-

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dicating any plans for violence on the part of these three groups:

1. "BONILLA" Group

The nucleus of this group as reported before was made up of:

JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA  
ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ  
FELIPE BENITEZ RIVERA  
DOMINGO ZAMOT FERNANDEZ  
ELIPHAZ ESCOBAR SERRANO  
LUIS MANUEL MARTINEZ MEDINA  
GABRIEL PARRILLA FONTANEZ

JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA

[redacted], of known reliability, advised in August, 1952, that BONILLA had recently stated that he was now a member of the Municipal Board of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico in Barrio Monacillos of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. He indicated that he is following the Independence Party hoping that that group will be able to effect the release from jail of Nationalist leaders, including PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. BONILLA, according to source, claims he has no plans for violence at the present time and that for an indefinite period no plans are being made for firearms training or any acts of violence.

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[redacted], of known reliability, advised in July, 1952, that he had no information concerning any plans for future violence on the part of BONILLA VEGA.

ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ

[redacted] advised during October, 1952, that he had heard no reports of any recent NPPR activities on the part of ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ. He explained that VALLE DIAZ is reported to have stated that he could not take part in Nationalist activities because his business used all his time and, in addition, his brother, LUIS VALLE DIAZ, prohibited him from taking part in Nationalist activities.

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FELIPE BENITEZ RIVERA

No reports concerning any NPPR activities on the part of this individual have been received during the period from August 1, 1952, through October 31, 1952.

DOMINGO ZAMOT FERNANDEZ

[ ] advised during July, 1952, that ZAMOT had recently remarked that the time had arisen when the Nationalists should strike a blow against the Insular Government. ZAMOT said that he was too old and had his own family to account for but if there should be a young man who would be willing to throw a bomb, he was prepared to make one. ZAMOT continued that he had at his disposal dynamite which he could get from his friends working in a quarry and he knew how to get hold of screws to place in a segment of pipe in which he would fashion his bomb. However, ZAMOT stated he had not made such a bomb and since there were no valiant men available, he did not plan to make one. He also discussed the possibility of making a bomb by placing an explosive in a large case of carbon de piedra, which, according to [ ] is regular hard Pennsylvania coal.

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ELIPHAZ ESCOBAR SERRANO

On October 12, 1951, Lieutenant [ ] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that ESCOBAR had been observed aboard a chartered plane at Isla Grande Airport, San Juan, Puerto Rico, about to depart for New York.

The New York Office has verified ESCOBAR's residence in New York and has reported that he is not known to be active in the NPPR in New York City.

LUIS MANUEL MARTINEZ MEDINA

[ ] advised in September, 1951, that he had learned that MARTINEZ was considered by BONILLA, who is his brother-in-law, as one who might be invited to par-

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participate in the exploding of a test bomb and would probably be invited to participate in firearms training planned to be held by the NPPR in the vicinity of Utuado, Puerto Rico. He stated that MARTINEZ was considered one of some forty individuals for whom training was planned for an eventual attack at Jayuya and Utuado.

[redacted] advised in June, 1952, that he, himself, had no firsthand knowledge pertaining to any NPPR connections on the part of LUIS MANUEL MARTINEZ.

[redacted] reported in July, 1952, that he is acquainted with [redacted] and has discussed a number of items with him although they have never had any understanding with respect to the NPPR. He said he does not know exactly what the sentiments of MARTINEZ are in this regard. However, he knows the family of MARTINEZ's wife, [redacted]

[redacted] He stated that [redacted] mother is named [redacted]

[redacted] and lives in a section of [redacted]

[redacted] Two of the brothers of [redacted]

wife of [redacted] are named [redacted]

[redacted] He said he knows these brothers to be followers of the NPPR because during discussions with them they have admitted this fact.

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GABRIEL PARRILLA FONTANEZ

By police report dated August 18, 1952, over the signature of Lieutenant [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, information was set forth that, according to a police informant of unknown reliability, PARRILLA was the Nationalist in Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico, in charge of buying weapons and making bombs and that PARRILLA has weapons and eight inch pieces of pipe with which to make bombs in his home.

As previously reported, Lieutenant [redacted] on August 14, 1952, expressed the opinion that PARRILLA was identified with the "BONILLA" Group. However, no definite information has been received to link PARRILLA with this group.

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2. "MATOS" Group

This group was previously reported as existing in Santurce, Puerto Rico, and to be apparently composed of:

DIMAS MATOS NIEVES  
JUAN BAUTISTA RIOS FERRARA  
ULISES RIOS QUINONES

DIMAS MATOS NIEVES

Investigation of this individual and reports received from reliable informants and other sources have not indicated any NPPR activity on the part of this individual during the period from August 1, 1952, through October 31, 1952.

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Lieutenant [REDACTED] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, has advised that DIMAS MATOS NIEVES is a friend of GABRIEL PARRILLA FONTANEZ.

JUAN BAUTISTA RIOS FERRARA

No additional activity on the part of this individual has been reported for the period from August 1, 1952, to October 31, 1952.

ULISES RIOS QUINONES

Neither has any additional activity concerning this person been reported.



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Records of Firearms Records Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, San Juan, reflect that this person has been issued a permit to possess a weapon under Insular Law Number 17 (Weapons Law of Puerto Rico, which became effective on January 19, 1951). This weapon is a .32 caliber revolver.

3. "OLMO" Group

Information was received as ~~previously~~ reported that this group was probably composed of:

MIGUEL ANGEL OLMO CUEVAS  
JUAN ROJAS ROBLES  
CESAR GARCES DORREGO  
INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO  
ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MORALES

MIGUEL ANGEL OLMO CUEVAS

[redacted] of known reliability, advised in August, 1952, that OLMO had stated that NPPR sympathizers should meet to make plans as to the means to be employed in assisting the Independence Party of Puerto Rico in the forthcoming November elections. Source stated that OLMO continued to speak of his hopes of an Independence Party victory in the belief that the release of some of the imprisoned Nationalists could be expected in the event of a good show of Independence Party strength.

[redacted] stated in October, 1952, that OLMO had a collection container for the Independence Party in front of his store in Arecibo on October 11, 1952, and alleged he had collected \$41.00. OLMO indicated how busy he was campaigning for the Independence Party.

JUAN ROJAS ROBLES

[redacted] advised in September, 1952, that he had obtained information that ROJAS ROBLES was residing at [redacted]

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CESAR GARCES DORREGO

[ ] reported in July, 1952, that GARCES DORREGO on July 6, 1952, referred to his trial once again having been postponed and stated he again intended to become active in politics in the Independence Party of Puerto Rico. He said in September and October, 1952, that GARCES DORREGO was attending meetings of the Independence Party and was working in behalf of victory for that party in the forthcoming elections.

INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO

On October 8, 1952, Captain [ ] in charge of the Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that INOCENCIO MONTALVO is a fanatical Nationalist and is considered by the Security Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department [ ]

HERNANDEZ AQUINO exhibited from a Puerto Rico Police Department report the text of a remark made by MONTALVO on July 15, 1952, in the presence of several Puerto Rico Police Department policemen, including a retired policeman. MONTALVO had made the remark, [ ]

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ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MORALES

[ ] reported in September, 1952, that JIMENEZ on September 8, 1952, [ ] and had spoken of his ardent desires for an Independence Party victory in the forthcoming November elections. Furthermore, MONTALVO stated that if the Independence Party vote did not turn out as strong as expected, there would have to be a revolution right away in Puerto Rico. He indicated that if one starts all the traitors, including Nationalists who testified against the Nationalists will be the first to die. He stated "The Yankees" would die also.

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III. WEAPONS AVAILABLE TO NPPR

[ ] advised in September, 1952, that ELIAS BONILLA VEGA had recently remarked as he had previously stated a year earlier that there were originally six .45 caliber submachine guns stolen from Vieques, Puerto Rico. Two were seized by the police during the Nationalist revolt of 1950, two are in the possession of one DIMAS, of Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico, and there are two more "down in the Island". BONILLA repeated that these weapons were stolen piece by piece and brought to the mainland of Puerto Rico from Vieques, and one of the persons who assisted in their repair and recovery from the original parts was DOMINGO ZAMOT FERNANDEZ. DIMAS said BONILLA, was sentenced for refusing to register in accordance with the Selective Service Act.

(DIMAS referred to above is apparently identical with the DIMAS MATOS NIEVES previously mentioned in this report).

On September 29, 1952, Captain J. W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent, Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that information had been received from a source of unknown reliability at East Chicago, Indiana, that another Nationalist attack was being prepared to occur on election day and that funds were being sent by mail for arms and other preparations.

Puerto Rico Police Department report dated August 18, 1952, over the signature of Lieutenant [ ] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, sets forth information furnished by a police informant of unknown reliability. This police source advised that on [ ] he visited the [ ] [ ] Puerto Rico. He reported that [ ] told him that the Nationalists have their weapons hidden in such a way that it will be difficult for the police to seize them. [ ] continued that they grease their weapons well, cover them with cheesecloth and then a

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coat of tar and bury them. After some days they take them up and wet the tar so that it will not get soft.

[ ] advised in July, 1952, that ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ, Nationalist of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, had made the statement recently that the Nationalists had no arms and for this reason alone they will not take any action against the Insular Government on July 25, 1952, the day on which Puerto Rico was to be declared a Commonwealth and the flag formerly used by the NPPR and claimed as their own was to be officially adopted as the Flag of Puerto Rico.

[ ] advised in July, 1952, that DOMINGO ZAMOT FERNANDEZ had remarked on July 20, 1952, that he had at his disposition dynamite which he could get from his friends working in a quarry and he knew how to get hold of screws to place in a segment of pipe in which he would fashion his bomb. However, ZAMOT said that he had not made such a bomb and since there were no valiant men available he did not plan to make one.

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On October 1, 1952, [ ] Internal Security Agent of the Puerto Rico Police Department stationed at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, reported that he had ascertained from sources in Barrio Buen Consejo, Rio Piedras, that on September 29, 1952, five men had left Barrio Buen Consejo and walked to Barrio Capetillo of Rio Piedras dressed in black shirts and light trousers. However, they were not in military formation.

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One [ ] who lives in [ ]

[ ] told [ ] had seen [ ] men dressed in uniform resembling that of Cadets of the NPPR, although their pants were not that of the traditional white but ranged from grey to brown. These individuals were known to [ ] as:

[ ] who reside at [ ]

[ ] stated that on the date of September 27, 1952, the [ ] persons named above had had a quantity of firearms in the home of [ ]

[ ] They included two or three pistols

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or revolvers and some long cartridges, believed by RIVERA to be dynamite. Between 12:00 Midnight and 1:00 A. M., September 27, 1952, they left the area with these weapons and travelled in an old black car.

[ ] said she overheard a conversation to the effect that they were going to walk together through the back of the Barrio, which is in an extremely poor and crowded area, [ ] which is just out of [ ] where they would find the car. In that way, they would not have to travel through the town. b7C

[ ] said that they were taking the weapons to a place near some beach to a tall house which had a place on the ground floor or in a basement where there is a hole in the concrete where the weapons are held in security. b2 b7C b7D

They discussed plans to go out at night once a week on Thursdays for the purpose of cleaning these weapons. They also said that the arms had been hidden in Jayuya, Puerto Rico, but had been removed from there because of the fact that the area of Jayuya has been haunted recently by so many police that they were not safe there and it was hard to get in and out of town.

[ ] advised in September, 1952, that it is common knowledge and he has personally seen two weapons in the possession of CESAR GARCES DORREGO. He described them as a .38 caliber revolver and a .22 caliber automatic which DORREGO keeps on his person and in the glove compartment of his car.

Corporal [ ] Puerto Rico Police Department, Arecibo, advised on September 16, 1952, that the father of JUAN ROJAS ROBLES, who has been described previously in this report, visited the Arecibo Police Department and stated that he had certain firearms he desired to register, which firearms belonged to his son, JUAN ROJAS ROBLES, now in the United States. [ ] told him that he could not register these arms without the written

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consent of the son. The firearms were described as a .45 caliber Army type automatic and a shotgun.

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IV. FIREARMS TRAINING

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[ ] stated in August, 1952, that ELIAS BONILLA VEGA had indicated that he had no plans whatsoever for the commission of violence and that he had temporarily given up the idea of getting together a group to participate in firearms training inasmuch as ALFONSO VALLE, one of the group was being surveilled by the police.

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E. CURRENT NPPR POLICY

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E. CURRENT NPPR POLICY

I. No Reported Official Changes in Traditional Party Policy.

[redacted] In late October, 1952, Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that he had no knowledge of any official changes in NPPR policy concerning the attitude of the Party toward the United States Government or the Insular Government. Informant indicated that the NPPR plans to press the question of independence through the United Nations and will use the services of [redacted] [redacted] in New York City for this purpose.

Reliable Confidential Informants [redacted] likewise informed in October, 1952, there had been no official change in NPPR policy to the best of their knowledge. No report of official change in NPPR policies has been received from any other source during the pertinent period.

II. Deviations from Official Policy by Some Individual Nationalists.

[redacted] advised in October, 1952, that there is no one in the NPPR at the present time who is holding Nationalists to the official policy line except for the few veteran Nationalists who meet occasionally and restate their understanding of traditional NPPR policy. Informant stated that those Nationalists who register with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico and vote with that organization are not acting in accordance with existing instructions of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President and policy mentor for the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. Informant stated that ALBIZU CAMPOS has always maintained that a Nationalist should not vote in Insular elections or register for Selective Service. Informant stated that the fact that a few Nationalists have affiliated with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico indicates that these Nationalists did not have proper direction by Party leaders.



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A. Affiliation with Another Organization and  
Contemplated Use of the Vote

No change has been reported in official Nationalist Party policy against affiliation of its members with any other organization, even though that organization claims to be working for the independence of Puerto Rico. No official change has been reported concerning traditional NPPR refusal to vote in Insular elections; however, an increasing number of Nationalists were affiliated with the Independence Party of Puerto Rico during this period and according to their own statements, intended to vote in the November, 1952, Insular elections.

[ ] advised in August, 1952, that JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA, previously reported as the organizer of the Nationalist underground group in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, had indicated that he had become a member of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico Municipal Committee, Barrio Monacillos, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and had begun actively to assist the PIP election campaign.

[ ] advised in August, 1952, that MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS, Nationalist leader in Barrio Santana, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, was recommending that Nationalists in that vicinity assist the PIP during the November, 1952 elections since a good show of voting strength by the PIP in these elections could be expected to effect the release of some of the imprisoned Nationalists.

[ ] advised in [ ] that all Nationalists and sympathizers he has [ ]

[ ] advised that on October 20, 1952, the following persons who have been described previously as active Nationalists in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, attended a public PIP meeting in Arecibo:

MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS  
INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO  
ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MORALES  
CESAR GARCES DORREGO

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Further details concerning activity of Nationalists on behalf of the PIP are set out in Section F of this report entitled, "Cooperation with other Groups."

#### B. Registration for Selective Service

It is noted that although traditional NPPR policy is against the registration for Selective Service, JESUS MARIA DIAZ DIAZ of Arecibo, Puerto Rico, whose father, mother, brothers, and uncle are all incarcerated as a result of Insular prosecution arising out of the Nationalist Revolt in October, 1950, has registered under the provisions of the Selective Service Act, 1948. [redacted] has been previously reported as having threatened revenge against the authorities for the prosecutive action taken against his family.

#### III. Reaction to Individual Deviations

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in September, 1952, that he had secured information that some veteran Nationalists, although impressed and in sympathy with the work of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico, felt that the NPPR should never officially support the PIP.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised in October, 1952, that there has been no official announcement in the Party concerning the status of individuals who have deviated from NPPR policy by registering with the PIP or registering for Selective Service. He advised that no official statements have been made indicating that voting Nationalists will be disciplined because many Nationalists feel that in the event the PIP gains enough support, the PIP will urge the release of all Nationalist leaders including PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. Informant stated that it appears that under the current emergency circumstances, the Nationalists are ready to accept assistance from anyone who is ready to give it.

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#### IV. Policy on New Issues

##### A. Policy re the New Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

The San Juan Spanish language daily newspaper, "El Imparcial," issue of July 29, 1952, printed an article by PAULINO E. CASTRO ABOLAFIA, former Secretary-General of the NPPR, who had recently been released from Insular custody. Portions of the article reflecting CASTRO's adapting of traditional Party policy, to delineate the NPPR point of view concerning the new Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, established July 25, 1952, are set out below in translated form:

The Island of Puerto Rico was "invaded" by force by the United States in 1898, and has been held and dominated by force by the United States since that time. People of Puerto Rico cannot consent by majority vote to accept the new Commonwealth status, because of the fact that many Puerto Ricans did not vote at all. CASTRO ABOLAFIA claimed that those Puerto Ricans who did not vote understood the NPPR point of view: That Puerto Ricans must not give consent to the "colonial" government by participating in its elections. CASTRO ABOLAFIA concluded with the challenge that those who are still defending sovereignty of Puerto Rico will not rest until independence has been obtained.

It is noted that [ ] reported in August, 1952, that the veteran Nationalists' reaction in the Rio Piedras area to the adoption of the Nationalist flag by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was similar to that expressed by CASTRO ABOLAFIA in his above-mentioned article: That the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico had stolen and profaned the Nationalist flag.

##### B. Policy re Entering of Guilty Pleas and Acceptance of Parole

Confidential Informant [ ] advised in October, 1952, that insofar as he knows, the entering of a plea of guilty in Insular or Federal Court is not in accord with

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Nationalist Party policy. He said that this could be inferred from the fact that ALBIZU CAMPOS himself had not entered guilty pleas and had criticized individuals who had accepted parole or probation or who have entered pleas of guilty. Informant stated that ALBIZU CAMPOS has always maintained that Insular and Federal Courts in Puerto Rico have no jurisdiction over Puerto Ricans. Informant stated that for this reason and in line with statements recently made by RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, a recently released NPPR leader, those who accept parole or probation or enter pleas of guilty are considered by other NPPR members to be wavering in their Nationalist faith. Informant advised that he knew of no disciplinary action planned against such individuals by the NPPR.

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F. MEETINGS

I. Information Concerning Previously Reported Meetings

A. Reported NPPR - PIP meetings in Isabela, Puerto Rico, November, 1951.

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[redacted] Detective [redacted] and Corporal [redacted] Detective [redacted] Isabela, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised on November 3, 1952, that meetings of NPPR and PIP members which had previously been reported by the Police Department to have been held in Isabela in November, 1951, had been determined by their sources to have been legitimate meetings of the PIP, attended in part by former Nationalists who had become PIP members.

B. Reported Nationalist Meetings at the Home of  
[redacted]

Investigation has failed to confirm that Nationalist meetings were held at the [redacted]  
[redacted]

Insular Police Officer [redacted] who was the source for the details of the meetings reportedly held [redacted] was reinterviewed in September, 1952, at which time he stated that to the best of his recollection, [redacted]  
[redacted]

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C. Reported Meetings at Aguada, Puerto Rico, on February 24, 1952, Between MANUEL RODRIGUEZ NUNEZ, JOSE CASTILLO VEGA, and ERNESTO CARDONA RUIZ.

Police Officer [redacted] Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, advised on November 5, 1952, that the captioned meeting had been followed by frequent contact between

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CASTILLO VEGA and CARDONA RUIZ. He advised that these two Nationalists were in almost constant contact and spent much of their time on street corners in Aguada, Puerto Rico, arguing politics with members of other political parties. Officer [ ] noted, however, that no information had been received of any NPPR meetings being held in Aguada.

Detective [ ] Aguadilla Police Zone, advised on November 3, 1952, that MANUEL RODRIGUEZ NUNEZ had paid no further visits to Aguada and is not known to have had any further contact with CASTILLO VEGA or CARDONA RUIZ.

D. Reported Nationalist Meetings at Home of [ ]

Lieutenant [ ] Chief of Police at Quebradillas, advised on November 3, 1952, that meetings which had been held at the home of [ ] April, 1952, had been determined to be spiritualist meetings, wholly religious in nature. Lieutenant [ ] advised that he had no indication that any clandestine NPPR meetings were being held in Quebradillas.

II. Public Meetings August - October, 1952.

A. September 23, 1952, at Lares, Puerto Rico, (Grito de Lares Celebration).

In September, 1952, Confidential Informant [ ] of unknown reliability, [ ] advised that on September 16, 1952, RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ and PAULINO EDUARDO CASTRO ABOLAFIA, Nationalist leaders who were recently released from prison, had visited Lares and made arrangements for the celebration of the Nationalist Party scheduled for September 23, 1952, at Lares.

In September, 1952, [ ] of known reliability, advised that arrangements for transportation of Rio Piedras and Hato Rey Nationalists to Lares for the Grito de Lares



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celebration had been made in advance of September 23, 1952, by AGUSTIN MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ, veteran Nationalist of Rio Piedras, who had secured a publico (public car) for the trip.

1. Date and Place

Lares, Puerto Rico  
September 23, 1952.

2. Character of Meeting

This meeting comprised the annual Nationalist commemoration of the rebellion at Lares, Puerto Rico, on September 23, 1868, against the Spanish Regime. The ceremonies on September 23, 1952, were observed by Bureau Agents, members of the Puerto Rico Police Department, and informants. It was observed that a greater number of prominent Nationalists attended this year's ceremonies than had attended the September 23, 1951, ceremonies.

3. Attendance

Thirty-nine persons.

4. Identity of Participants

Persons present were identified by Bureau Agents in attendance, informants, and Puerto Rico Police Department Officers. whose report made by Detective [redacted] of the Aguadilla Zone is dated September 29, 1952.

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INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO  
MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS  
RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ  
AGUSTIN MALDONADO RODRIGUEZ  
PAULINO CASTRO ABOLAFIA  
ANGEL SANTIAGO LOPEZ  
CELESTINO CABAN MENDEZ  
MANUEL RODRIGUEZ NUNEZ

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ADELA CANINO DE ENCARNACION (wife of GASPAR  
ENCARNACION SANTANA)  
JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA  
MERCEDES PADRO DE COTT  
FRANCISCO ARROYO TORRES  
FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS  
ESTEBAN CASAS MARTINEZ  
AGUSTIN GONZALEZ COLL  
TONY MIRANDA  
SANTIAGO VIERA CRUZ  
RAMON MALDONADO  
TONY MUNIZ  
FRANCISCO GONZALEZ  
CECILIO PAGAN, Jr.  
RAMON MATEO CUEVAS  
REYNALDO SALAMANCA ARROYO  
~~GIL LOPEZ RODRIGUEZ~~ **GILBERTO LOPEZ LOPEZ**  
ANTERO COLLAZO, Jr.  
JOSEFA ROBLES  
CRISTICELI TORRES (Sister of JOSEFA ROBLES)  
ENRIQUE SEGARRA AROCHO  
TEY O SOTO ALICEA  
JOSE CARDE AROCHE  
TOMAS AVILES HERNANDEZ  
JORGE LUIS MARTINEZ RODRIGUEZ  
A sister of the TORRESOLAS of Jayuya and five

unidentified women.

5. Person in Charge

[ ] advised in September, 1952, that RAMON  
MEDINA RAMIREZ was in charge of the flag  
raising ceremony at the public square in Lares  
in connection with the NPPR celebration  
September 23, 1952.

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6. Remarks Made

[ ] advised in September, 1952, that at the  
Lares Cemetery, during the Grito de Lares  
Celebration, MEDINA RAMIREZ spoke on behalf  
of the assembled Nationalists saying, "Here  
under these sacred stones rests the first  
liberators of Puerto Rico."

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7. Activities in Connection with the Meeting

10:00 a.m. - Mass at Lares Church.

While the group was within the church, FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS, NPPR leader at Lares, left the church and assisted by a group of teen-age boys, placed a Puerto Rican flag and a Lares flag in the public plaza at Lares.

11:00 a.m. - Procession to Lares Cemetery.

At Lares Cemetery - RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ made brief remarks over graves of those who died in the 1868 Revolt; wreaths placed on their graves.

Procession to public plaza at Lares.

Placing of two wreaths on the footmarkers in the public plaza commemorating the Lares Revolt.

Raising of the flag of Lares by FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS, REYNALDO SALAMANCA ARROYO, GILBERTO LOPEZ ~~RODRIGUEZ~~, and TONY MIRANDA.  
*Lopez*

11:45 a.m. - group disbanded.

12:30 p.m. - MANUEL RODRIGUEZ NUNEZ and FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS shot off two rockets which held two parachutes suspending the Puerto Rican and Lares flags.

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B. Note re October 12, 1952, (Dia de la Raza).

advised in early October, 1952, that the NPPR would depart from its custom of holding a public celebration this year on October 12, the "Dia de la Raza," (Day of the Race) and that in place of public commemorative ceremonies, a fund raising dance would be held. This dance did take place

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on October 12, 1952, at the Brugal Distillery, Catano, Puerto Rico. Details of this affair are set out in Section H, Funds, of this report.

C. October 26, 1952, at Fajardo, Puerto Rico,  
(General Valero Day).

Preparations

On October 25, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial," carried an advertisement bearing the photograph of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NPPR President, and the announcement that VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA, (NPPR Municipal Board President, Fajardo, Puerto Rico) was organizing the annual General Valero Day Celebration to take place October 26, 1952, at Fajardo, Puerto Rico.

1. Date and Place

October 26, 1952  
Fajardo, Puerto Rico

2. Character of Meeting

This public meeting comprised the 1952 annual Nationalist commemorative ceremonies in honor of General ANTONIO VALERO BERNABE, a nineteenth century revolutionary leader born in Fajardo. Members of the Puerto Rico Police Department and an informant observed the ceremonies.

3. Attendance

Seventeen persons.

4. Identity of Participants

Persons identified in attendance at the ceremonies at Fajardo were:

VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA, President of  
NPPR Municipal Board, Fajardo  
VALENTIN VILLAFANE's son

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ANNA MARIA VILLAFANE (VALENTIN VILLAFANE's daughter)  
CELESTINO VILLELLA MERCADO (President of PIP, Fajardo)  
LUIS MORA, uncle of Nationalist MIGUEL ANGEL DIAZ DUCHESNE  
MARTIN NAVARRO of Fajardo  
MARTIN NAVARRO, Jr., of Fajardo  
EMILIO SANCHEZ TIRADO, NPPR member from Fajardo  
FELIX FELICIANO MORALES, NPPR Municipal Board President, Humacao, P. R.  
ISABEL ROSADO MORALES, NPPR National Board Delegate, Ceiba, P. R.  
JUANITA OJEDA, Veteran woman Nationalist, who with ROSADO MORALES organized NPPR dance October 12, 1952  
MANUEL CABALLER RODRIGUEZ, NPPR member, Ponce, P. R., who formerly was a member of "Manigua," NPPR underground group operating prior to 1950 Uprising.

5. Person in Charge

VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA, President, NPPR Municipal Board, Fajardo, who was announced in the press as the organizer of the day's ceremonies.

6. Remarks Made

No speeches were made. At the Municipal Cemetery, Fajardo, VILLAFANE FIGUEROA called for a moment of silent prayer for those fallen in the struggle for the emancipation of their country.

7. Activities in Connection with the Meeting.

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Procession to Catholic Church from the plaza in Fajardo.

10:00 a.m. - Mass in honor of General VALERO.

11:20 a.m. - Procession to Fajardo Municipal Cemetery, carrying floral wreaths.

Depositing of floral wreaths on the graves of deceased Nationalists IGNACIO RODRIGUEZ, JESUS SIACA PACHECO, and MAXIMINO MORALES. A moment of silent prayer.

12:30 p.m. - Procession back to Municipal Building, Fajardo, and dispersal.

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D. October 30, 1952, at Rio Piedras, Commemoration of Second Anniversary of Nationalist Uprising.

1. Morning Ceremonies

a. Date and Place

October 30, 1952; early morning Mass, church of Pilar, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

b. Character and Purpose

Mass for Nationalist dead. This gathering was observed by Bureau Agents and members of the Puerto Rico Police Department.

c. Attendance

Ten persons.

d. Identity of Participants

ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ;  
DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ;  
GASPAR ENCARNACION SANTANA;  
JUANITA OJEDA MALDONADO;  
ISOLINA GARCIA RONDON;  
SATURNINA RAMOS DE DIAZ PACHECO (widow of RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO);

ISABEL ROSADO MORALES (tentative identification);  
PAULA LOPEZ VELEZ DE TORRES (widow of MANUEL TORRES MEDINA).

Also present were the mother of RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, and an unidentified small girl. DIAZ PACHECO and TORRES MEDINA were two of the Nationalists killed in the attack on the Governor's Palace, San Juan, October 30, 1950, during the Nationalist Uprising.

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e. Person In Charge

Puerto Rico Police Department (PR PD) Officers

advised on

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October 30, 1952, that SATURNINA ROMOS had been responsible for the arrangement and payment for the Mass, and that other arrangements within the church itself were made by ISOLINA GARCIA RONDON.

f. Activities in Connection with the Meeting

A group was observed to meet outside the church after the ceremonies, and converse privately for thirty-five minutes, disbanding at 8:30 am.

2. Afternoon Ceremonies

a. Date and Place

October 30, 1952, 2:30 pm., Municipal Cemetery, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

b. Character and Purpose

To pay homage to RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, MANUEL TORRES MEDINA, and ROBERTO ACEVEDO QUINONES, Nationalists killed in the attack on the Governor's Palace, San Juan, October 30, 1950. Bureau Agents and members of the Puerto Rico Police Department observed the gathering.

c. Attendance

Eleven persons

d. Identity of Participants

The following persons in attendance at this ceremony were identified by Bureau Agents and members of the Puerto Rico Police Department:



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DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ  
JOAQUIN PADIN CONCEPCION  
JOSE LOPEZ VELEZ  
TOMAS TORRES (father of MANUEL TORRES MEDINA)  
SATURNINA RAMOS DE DIAZ PACHECO  
JUANITA OJEDA MALDONADO  
PAULA LOPEZ VELEZ DE TORRES.

The following persons who attended were tentatively identified as:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
FERNANDEZ DE LEON  
ADORNO, from Barrio Buen Consejo,  
Rio Piedras, and  
, a sister of DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ.

e. Person in Charge

DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ appeared to be in charge.  
He was assisted by JOAQUIN PADIN CONCEPCION.

f. Remarks Made

DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ was observed to speak a few words in a low voice at the grave of each of the deceased Nationalists.

g. Activities in Connection with the Meeting

The men who attended this ceremony arrived at the cemetery in a station wagon with license No. [REDACTED]. The women arrived by bus. Upon arrival, DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ carried several steel flag poles into the cemetery, and the women carried a quantity of flowers. They cleaned the area around the grave of RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, placed flowers about it, and planted a Nationalist Flag on a steel pole over the grave. DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ took photographs of the group assembled around the grave. A similar procedure was followed at the graves of TORRES MEDINA, and ACEVEDO QUINONES. The group disbanded at about 3:30 pm.

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### III. PRIVATE MEETINGS

Although no formal meetings of NPPR Municipal Boards were reported during this period in Puerto Rico, private meetings of some Nationalists in their local areas were reported. These meetings are set out by district, using the Puerto Rican senatorial districts employed by the NPPR as major divisions of the NPPR organization.

#### a. Aguadilla District

Hatillo  
(April 1952)

Information has been received during this period concerning a private Nationalist meeting alleged to have occurred in Hatillo, Puerto Rico, in April 1952.

This information is reflected in a report of Captain [redacted] of the Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, dated June 18, 1952:

On the night of April 12, 1952, there was held a secret meeting in the restaurant, "La Gran Parada," located in Barrio Bajuil of Hatillo, which was attended by CESAR GARCES DORREGO, a Nationalist of Arecibo, LUIS BEAUCHAMP (brother of ELIAS BEAUCHAMP, murderer of Colonel RIGGS of the Insular Police in 1936), a person by the name of "Lauran" of Hatillo, and two Nationalists from Lares. It is not known what matters were discussed. This meeting was held in the back of a restaurant, and the persons attending spoke in low voices.

Lares  
(September 16, 1952)

Confidential Informant [redacted], of unknown reliability, who is acquainted with Nationalist Activities in Lares, Puerto Rico, advised in September 1952, that RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ and PAULINO E. CASTRO ABOLAFIA, Nationalist Leader recently released from Insular confinement, visited Lares, Puerto Rico, on September 16, 1952, to make arrangements for the annual Nationalist celebration

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of Grito de Lares to be held September 23, 1952. Detective [redacted] Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised on September 23, 1952, that these men made contact with FRANCISCO SILVESTRINI, ANGEL PARALLATICH RIVERA, and JUAN VARELA SEPULVEDA of Lares, during the day on September 16, 1952.

B. Arecibo District

Arecibo

(June 21, 1952;

September 16, and September 23, 1952)

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Puerto Rico Police Department report of Captain [redacted] Internal Security Division, dated July 15, 1952, reflected that on June 21, 1952, the Nationalists, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, PAULINO CASTRO ABCLAFIA, JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA, and RUTH M. REYNOLDS visited the residence of JULIA COLLAZO, a Nationalist residing on Ariosto Cruz Street, Arecibo, Puerto Rico. They met from 3 to 4:30 pm., in a closed meeting. Subjects discussed at this meeting have not been determined.

Detective [redacted] advised on September 23, 1952, that on September 16, 1952, prior to making the visit to Lares, reported above, RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ and PAULINO CASTRO ABCLAFIA had visited the restaurant of CESAR GARGES DORREGO, Nationalist of Arecibo, who was at liberty awaiting trial on a charge of attack to commit murder during the Nationalist Uprising of October 30, 1950.

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported in September 1952, that a secret Nationalist meeting had been held in the home of [redacted] Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on [redacted] [redacted] Among prominent Nationalists present were:

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San Juan.

[redacted] Nationalist from

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The informant reported that [ ] brought instructions to those present from PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NPPR President, which had been received by MEDINA through JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, ALBIZU CAMPOS' lawyer. The instructions were that for an indefinite time in the future there would be no regular meetings of the NPPR, and no clandestine meetings in the home of any NPPR adherents. MEDINA RAMIREZ passed on instructions from ALBIZU CAMPOS, concerning the method of gathering Nationalists by secret signal system, which is discussed in detail in Section II., Underground Activities, of this report.

C. Mayaguez District

Mayaguez

(July 29, 1952)

Puerto Rico Police Department Bulletin No. 61, dated August 7, 1952, signed by Lieutenant [ ] reflected that the Nationalist, GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES of Mayaguez, was continuing to hold meetings of teen-age youth in Mayaguez, and was allegedly inculcating subversive ideas among them. A meeting of this type reportedly occurred in Mayaguez on July 29, 1952.

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D. Ponce District

Ponce

(October 1952)

Detective [ ] Internal Security Division, Puerto Rico Police Department, Ponce, reported on October 8, 1952, that the following information was obtained October 7, 1952, from FELIX SANTIAGO VAZQUEZ, a Nationalist of Ponce, who had been held for questioning in connection with an alleged conspiracy against the life of Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN:

SANTIAGO VAZQUEZ informed that Nationalists of Ponce visit the house of EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ, who is considered as President of the NPPR Municipal Board at Ponce. SANTIAGO VAZQUEZ stated that these meetings occur about once a week. He identified

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the following Nationalists as current contacts of RODRIGUEZ PEREZ:

MANUEL CABALLER RODRIGUEZ,  
and  
FRANCISCO HEY.

The Ponce Nationalists identified by SANTIAGO VAZQUEZ who may have attended meetings at RODRIGUEZ PEREZ'S house were:

VIRGILIO MERCADO CRUZ

FEDERICO DIJOLS RODRIGUEZ

VICTOR CANDELARIOS OLIVERA

AGUSTIN ESTACIO VEGA

and

CRISTOBAL TORRES TIRADO.

E. San Juan District

Puerto Nuevo  
(September 1952)

Detective [redacted] Puerto Rico Police Department,  
who resides at [redacted] next door to the home of [redacted]

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[redacted] reported on September 19, 1952, that a gathering of  
about twenty persons was held at the [redacted] home on [redacted]  
[redacted] which lasted almost all day.

Detective [redacted] advised that the following persons  
reside with [redacted] though he was not sure that  
they were present at this gathering:

DELIA RIVERA DE TORRESOLA,

ROSALINDA ROURA, and

a lady named LYDIA.

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Detective [ ] noted license numbers of automobiles parked at the home of [ ] on this occasion. These automobiles were found to be registered to:

ANGEL PRADO, Ponce, Puerto Rico

LUIZ ALBERTO LOPEZ, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

FRANCISCO DAVILA, Jr., Santurce, Puerto Rico

ALICIA PLATET CANALES, Santurce, (sister of  
ALFREDO PLATET)

JUAN SANCHEZ LAMBERTY, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

Dr. SERGIO IRIZARRY, Fajardo Hospital,  
Fajardo, Puerto Rico.

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Three commercial vehicles also observed parked at the PLATET home were found to be registered to the Insular Distributors Company, Santurce, the Puerto Rico Concrete Works, Ponce, and MARTIN RODRIGUEZ ATILES, San Juan.

Detective [ ] noted the presence at this gathering of a man called, "Don Ramon," who appeared to command a great deal of respect. This individual was tentatively identified by description as RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ.

The source was unable to determine the purpose of the gathering or the subjects discussed.

He reported, however, that he had heard a small child, who had been in the house during the day, comment, "Vamos a tener una guerra." (We are going to have a war), which Detective RIVERA assumed to mean revolutionary matters were being discussed at this meeting. This assumption on the part of Detective [ ] concerning the discussion revolutionary measures at instant meeting has not been confirmed by any other source.

Detective [ ] also advised that on previous occasions he had observed the Nationalist lawyers, JUAN HERNANDEZ

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VALLE and FRANCISCO HERNANDEZ VARGAS, visiting the PLATET residence, and had also observed GLADYS TORRESOLA, a sister of ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET visiting there.

Rio Piedras

(July 1952, and September 1952)

[ ] advised in July 1952, that he had learned from a Rio Piedras Nationalist that two or three private Nationalist meetings were rumored to have taken place in Barrio Buen Consejo in Rio Piedras, in July 1952.

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By Puerto Rico Police Department Report dated July 23, 1952, signed by Lieutenant [ ] Rio Piedras Police Station, the results of investigation made by members of the Internal Squad, Puerto Rico Police Department in that area, were set forth. This information is summarized below:

During July 1952, the Nationalists, JOSE LOPEZ VELEZ, DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ, and his brother, CARLOS QUINONES GONZALEZ, and the FERNANDEZ brothers of [ ] (ANGEL LUIZ, JUAN and FELIX), had been in frequent contact at the FERNANDEZ home; at the home of JOSE LOPEZ VELEZ, and at the QUINONES GONZALEZ home, all in Barrio Buen Consejo, Rio Piedras. These individuals were reported to have been observed at times carrying small packages of unknown contents into the FERNANDEZ and QUINONES' homes.

Report of Lieutenant [ ] dated September 30, 1952, reflected that a police source of unknown reliability, had informed that the brothers, DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ, CARLOS QUINONES GONZALEZ, ANASTACIO QUINONES GONZALEZ of Barrio Buen Consejo, and two of the FERNANDEZ brothers of that Barrio, identities not known, had, on or about, September 27, 1952, appeared together in Barrio Buen Consejo in clothes which closely resembled the uniform formerly worn by NPFR Cadets.

This information was partially confirmed by [ ] who advised in October 1952, that on September 29, 1952, he had observed three men dressed in clothing resembling that of the

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traditional NPPR Cadet uniform, standing together in the vicinity of the police station in Rio Piedras, and observing the police station.

An unconfirmed report from police source has also indicated that the persons reported above as having appeared together in clothing resembling the cadet uniform, had together transferred some weapons from the QUINONES GONZALEZ home to a more secure location. Details of this allegation are set out in Section D, Weapons, of this report.

San Juan

(June and October 1952)

Puerto Rico Police Department report of Captain [redacted] Internal Security Division, dated July 15, 1952, set out the following information concerning Nationalist meetings in June 1952. On June 13, 1952, the individuals, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, PAULINO CASTRO ABOLAFIA, and JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA were seen leaving the residence of [redacted] San Juan, at 5:15 pm.

On [redacted] the Nationalists, PAULINO CASTRO ABOLAFIA, CARMEN SERRANO, and JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA, attended a meeting in the office of [redacted]

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised in October 1952, that at about weekly intervals, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, Nationalist lawyer, and liaison between ALBIZU CAMPOS, and the NPPR, meets with two or three NPPR members in his office at 56 Fortaleza Street, San Juan. Informant stated that the time of the meetings and the identity of those attending varies from week to week. Bureau Agents observed PAULINO EDUARDO CASTRO ABOLAFIA, a Veteran Nationalist Leader, visit the office of [redacted] on frequent occasions in October 1952. It was observed that CASTRO ABOLAFIA looked about him carefully before entering the office of [redacted]



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SECTION G: VIOLENCE AND REPORTED PLANS THEREFOR

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G: VIOLENCE AND REPORTED  
PLANS THEREFOR

I. ACTS OF VIOLENCE

A. Possible Connection of JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER  
with Murder of Colonel FRANCIS RIGGS

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[redacted], of known reliability, in July, 1952, advised he had no personal knowledge of any information linking JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER with the murder of Colonel FRANCIS RIGGS (who was Chief of the Insular Police Department of Puerto Rico during the middle 1930s). However, he stated that he has heard various times in the past that during the time Colonel RIGGS was Chief of Police he used to go on many occasions to the Escambron Beach Club in San Juan where he would encounter JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER and PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. Colonel RIGGS was straightforward and many times made insulting and derogatory remarks in the presence of CORRETJER concerning the NPPR. One night while there, Colonel RIGGS began insulting CORRETJER and stated that the Insular Police would dispose of the Nationalists one by one if necessary; whereupon, CORRETJER personally took offense and there was a considerable amount of commotion in the Escambron Club and CORRETJER was prohibited from attacking the Colonel only by individuals who were nearby.

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[redacted] reported that it is popularly stated that CORRETJER then went to Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, where he contacted ALBIZU CAMPOS, and a short time thereafter two individuals murdered Colonel RIGGS on the street in San Juan. Although [redacted] stated he does not know this personally, it is rumored among many Nationalists that CORRETJER was perhaps the instigator of the shooting of Colonel RIGGS.

II. REPORTED PLANS FOR VIOLENCE

A. Nationalist Reaction over Loss of Their Flag

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[redacted] advised during July, 1952, that ISOLINA GARCIA RONDON, a Nationalist of long standing in Rio

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Piedras, had remarked that Governor MUNOZ MARIN in stealing the Puerto Rican Flag had committed an atrocity and injustice that could no longer remain unavenged. She was extremely rebellious over the possibility that the Nationalists have lost this propaganda weapon and stated that at the time the Nationalist flag is raised over La Princesa, the San Juan District Jail, the place where ALBIZU CAMPOS is presently incarcerated, that they would have to find a new place for the heart of DON PEDRO because he would undoubtedly practically die of heartbreak.

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b7D [ ] stated that DOMINGO ZAMOT FERNANDEZ had remarked during the latter part of July, 1952, in reference to the adoption of the flag formerly claimed by the NPPR as the official flag of Puerto Rico, that the time had arisen when the Nationalists should strike a blow against the Insular Government.

[ ] stated that [ ] ing this matter, had stated that if there were some persons who would cooperate with him he felt that the time had arisen when some act of violence should be performed in order to strike a blow at the Insular Government to register dissatisfaction and discontent at the seizure of the Nationalist Flag by the Popular Party.

B. Reported Reorganization of Nationalists  
in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

b7C Police Bulletin Number 61 of Lieutenant [ ] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, dated August 7, 1952, states in reference to NPPR activities during the month of July, 1952, the following information:

"Nationalists in the District of Mayaguez, it is alleged, have agreed to organize for the purpose of continuing the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico by the means of force and violence. To this end, the individuals JOSE ANGEL BALLEST and JUAN RODRIGUEZ CRUZ were named Lieutenant Colonel

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"and Lieutenant Colonel's Aide of the  
Liberating Army (Cadet Corps), respectively."

Information concerning the above Nationalists  
has been set forth previously in this report under Section  
C: Cadet Organization.

C. Indications of Possible Violence During  
Insular Elections

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[redacted] of known reliability, advised during Sep-  
tember, 1952, that ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MORALES, Nationalist  
of Arecibo, Puerto Rico, in discussing how the Popular  
Party had obtained the promise of most of the public  
car drivers to transport voters for that Party during the  
coming election during November, 1952, had remarked,  
"Something bad will have to happen".

D. Reported Plot to Attack Governor Munoz Marin  
on October 7, 1952

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On October 8, 1952, Internal Security Police  
Officer [redacted] of the  
Puerto Rico Police Department in Ponce, Puerto Rico,  
advised that they had detained one FELIX SANTIAGO VAZQUEZ  
for questioning in connection with alleged plot to attack  
Governor MUNOZ MARIN on the occasion of his visit to Ponce  
on October 7, 1952. [redacted] stated that FELIX SANTIAGO  
VAZQUEZ was arrested early in the morning of October 7,  
1952, and was held until the evening of October 7, 1952,  
at which time he was released.

SANTIAGO was questioned by the Puerto Rico  
Police Department during the time he was in custody; at  
which time SANTIAGO admitted he had been a member of the  
NPPR since 1948 but denied he had any intention of attack-  
ing Governor MUNOZ MARIN.

III. LACK OF PLANS FOR VIOLENCE ON PART OF PREVIOUSLY  
REPORTED NPPR GROUP ("BONILLA" GROUP)

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[redacted] advised in August, 1952, that JUAN ELIAS  
BONILLA VEGA had recently stated that for the present time he  
had no plans whatsoever for commission of NPPR violence and  
he has temporarily given up the idea of getting together a  
group to participate in firearms training..

H. FUNDS

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FUNDS

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

In August, 1952, [ ] a reliable informant, advised that during the first week of August, 1952, ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET, described by the informant as the clandestine Treasurer General of the NPPR, was collecting funds from NPPR members and sympathizers in the Metropolitan area of San Juan. The informant further stated that SANTIAGO DE JUAN, of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, was one of the persons who had been contributing to ANGELINA TORRESOLA. The informant said that SANTIAGO DE JUAN was formerly a Nationalist, but for the past few years had belonged to the Independence Party of Puerto Rico.

In August, 1952, [ ], a reliable informant, advised that during the latter part of August, 1952, he had received information indicating that ANGELINA TORRESOLA had recently visited the home of ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ, a Nationalist of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, to collect money for the NPPR.

Police Bulletin No. 61, dated August 7, 1952, and signed by Lieutenant [ ] of the Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, reflects that TOMAS RUIZ RUIZ, also known as TOMAS RUIZ CANCEL, of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, had been appointed as a collector of funds for the NPPR. Police Bulletin No. 61 further indicates that dues of \$1.00 had been assigned for each Nationalist and Nationalist sympathizer in the Mayaguez area.

By Police report dated August 15, 1952, Sgt. [ ] of the Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, advised that TOMAS RUIZ RUIZ was the Treasurer of the NPPR at Mayaguez, and as such, was responsible for raising funds for that Party.

On September 16, 1952, Detective [ ] of the Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, advised that on that date RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ and PAULINO E. CASTRO visited Lares, Puerto Rico. Detective [ ] said that it was known that during this visit,

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FRANCISCO SILVESTRINI, of Lares, Puerto Rico, contributed \$1.00 to PAULINO E. CASTRO. (RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ was at one time the Acting President of the NPPR. PAULINO E. CASTRO was at one time the Secretary General of the NPPR. FRANCISCO SILVESTRINI is a resident of Lares, Puerto Rico; he has not been identified as a member or sympathizer of the NPPR).

During October, 1952, [ ] a reliable informant, advised that PAULINO E. CASTRO had been soliciting funds at Arecibo, Puerto Rico. [ ] was not aware of the purpose for which PAULINO CASTRO intended to use such funds.

Early in October, 1952, [ ] advised that during the last week of September, 1952, RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ had stated that he, MEDINA, was attempting to organize a more efficient system for the collection of funds for the NPPR. According to the informant, MEDINA RAMIREZ said that he planned to appoint trusted NPPR members to serve as collectors in their respective neighborhoods or communities. MEDINA RAMIREZ indicated that the persons so appointed would be authorized to receive collections or contributions from anyone interested in sustaining the Party, but that no receipts would be issued for funds received. MEDINA RAMIREZ said that because of instructions received from PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the President of the NPPR, he had been compelled to discontinue his plan to reorganize the Municipal Boards of the NPPR, but that nevertheless he planned to go ahead with the reorganization of the system of fund collection.

By Police report dated October 8, 1952, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, Sgt. [ ] of the Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, Ponce, Puerto Rico, set forth information received from FELIX SANTIAGO VAZQUEZ who had been detained by the Puerto Rico Police on October 7, 1952 for questioning in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate the Governor of Puerto Rico. According to the Police report, SANTIAGO, who admitted he had been a member of the NPPR since 1948, stated that EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ is both the President and the Treasurer of the NPPR in Ponce, Puerto Rico, and that RODRIGUEZ collects money in the Ponce area from those who are affiliated with or who sympathize with the NPPR. SANTIAGO told the Police that about two months prior to this interrogation, he accompanied RODRIGUEZ PEREZ on a collection tour. He said that "DOMINGO", who resides in Calle Villa Madrid, Ponce, donated fifty cents;



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that "JOSE" of the store "El Lazo de Oro", located at the intersection of Atocha and Isabel Streets in Ponce, gave \$2.00, while \$1.00 was secured at the store of AVILES TORO, also at Ponce. SANTIAGO VAZQUEZ stated that there were other persons who had contributed money, but that he could not identify them.

In late October, 1952, [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted] Puerto Rico, advised that about [redacted] months previously he had encountered [redacted] at a warehouse in Ponce, Puerto Rico, where the latter was soliciting funds for the liberation of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS under bond. According to [redacted] related that \$90,000.00 was needed and unsuccessfully attempted to [redacted]. [redacted] said that [redacted] might possibly have collected a small sum from among the workers at the above mentioned warehouse.

In mid-October, 1952, [redacted] informed that ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET was continuing to collect monthly contributions from NPPR members and sympathizers in the metropolitan area of San Juan.

During October, 1952, [redacted], a reliable informant, advised that on October 21, 1952, GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES contacted several NPPR members in the Plaza de Mercado of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. [redacted] stated that the following NPPR members gave PEREZ MORALES the sum of money indicated after their respective name.

GREGORIO RODRIGUEZ PAGAN - \$1.00

BENICIO COLON LEYRO - .50¢

ELEUTERIO LUGO - \$1.00

BENIGNO SANTIAGO MORALES - .50¢

[redacted] stated that he did not know the purpose for which PEREZ MORALES was collecting this money, but he expressed the opinion that the money collected might be for the "Boy Scout" group with which PEREZ MORALES was working. (See Section M).

In November, 1952, [redacted], of unknown reliability, a San Juan businessman in a position to be familiar with the facts he reported, advised that rent on the premises occupied



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b7D by NPPR headquarters (156 Sol Street, upstairs, San Juan, Puerto Rico) [redacted] stated that

[redacted] He identified the following Nationalists as the persons who had paid the rent on various occasions since the Nationalist uprising of October, 1950:

ANGELINA TOPRESOLA DE PLATET

PAULINO E. CASTRO

JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE

(JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE is the lawyer of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. He has been reported as the representative of ALBIZU in transmitting instructions to other leaders of the NPPR). The informant advised that these premises are rented in the name of JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR (former President of the NPPR Municipal Board for San Juan, recently released from Insular custody after serving a sentence for violation of the Insular Subversive Activities Law).

[redacted] further advised that, in August, 1952, PAULINO E. CASTRO had expressed interest in the repair of these premises so as to restore them to habitable condition. However, by November, 1952, no repairs had been made.

b2  
b7D II. NPPR DANCE, OCTOBER 12, 1952

In October, 1952, [redacted] advised that JUANITA OJEDA MALDONADO (a Nationalist leader of Utuado, Puerto Rico, recently released from Insular imprisonment for violation of the Insular Subversive Activities Law) is now residing in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. The informant related that during the first week of October, 1952, Miss OJEDA had stated that on October 12, 1952 a dance would be held at the Brugal Distillery in celebration of the "Dia de la Raza" (Columbus Day), a day traditionally commemorated by the NPPR. The Brugal Distillery is located on the road from Santurce to Catano, Puerto Rico. Miss OJEDA said that she and ISABEL ROSADO MORALES (member of the National Board of the NPPR representing the Humacao District) had organized this dance for the purpose of raising funds for the NPPR. The

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informant further advised that tickets to this dance were being sold by ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ, as well as by Miss OJEDA. b2 b7D

A ticket to this dance, as made available by [redacted], is translated from the Spanish as follows:

"Dia de la Raza"  
October 12, 1952  
Five p.m. to One a.m.  
Anniversary dance at  
the Burgal Salon  
Admission - \$1.00  
We reserve the right to  
refuse admittance

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In October, 1952, [redacted] a reliable informant, advised that at a meeting of the Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, held on October 6, 1952, at Santurce, JANE SPEED DE ANDREU (wife of the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico) announced that NPPR members who had been incarcerated in the Arecibo District Jail on account of their NPPR activities were going to hold a dance on October 12, 1952 at the Salon of the Brugal Distillery. JANE SPEED stated that the Communist Party of Puerto Rico ought to assist these NPPR members by promoting the sale of tickets to this dance. (It is noted that ISABEL ROSADO MORALES and JUANITA OJEDA MALDONALDO were both recently released from the Arecibo District Jail, having served sentences for violation of the Insular Subversive Activities Law).

In October, 1952, [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that recently [redacted] had asked him to buy a ticket priced at \$1.00 for admission to a dance to be held on October 12, 1952 by the NPPR. [redacted] said that, according to ALFONSO VALLE, the money raised in this manner was to be used for the expenses of the NPPR headquarters at Sol and Cruz Streets in San Juan, as well as for lawyers fees and for the assistance of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

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By Police memorandum dated October 14, 1952, Detective [redacted] of the Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that the dance held at the Pavilion of the Brugal Distillery on October 12, 1952 was sponsored by ISABEL ROSADO MORALES in order to raise funds for the NPPR. Detective [redacted] said that ISABEL ROSADO and another woman, name unknown, brought the things for the Party to the Brugal Distillery in a pick-up truck owned by Mr. MARTINEZ of the "Muebleria Internacional (International Furniture Store), San Agustin Street, Puerto de Tierra, San Juan.

Detective [redacted] related that dance music was rendered by the Juan Pena Musical Group and that about 100 persons attended the affair. Detective [redacted] memorandum listed the following persons as among those identified as present at the dance:

ISABEL ROSADO MORALES

Mr. MARTINEZ (owner of Muebleria Internacional)

PAULINO E. CASTRO ABOLAFIA

FELIX OJEDA (not otherwise identified)

GREGORIO BURGOS (identified as a Nationalist by [redacted] of unknown reliability, who was present at the dance).

JUAN MENDEZ, [redacted] (identified as a member of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico).

CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS (Secretary General of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico).

JANE SPEED DE ANDREU

CONSUELO BURGOS DE SAEZ CORALES (Secretary of Propaganda on the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico).

TONY CALDERON (a Communist according to [redacted], of unknown reliability, [redacted])

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MIGUEL ROSA DEL CASTILLO (employee of the Brugal Distillery).

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In mid-October, 1952 [ ] advised that the NPPR dance held on October 12, 1952 at the Brugal Distillery located on the Military Highway between Santurce and Catano, Puerto Rico, suffered from lack of organization. The informant pointed out that the orchestra did not arrive until quite late and that by the time it did arrive many of the persons who had come to the affair had left because of fear of police surveillance. The informant stated that the tickets to the dance, while sold by rank and file members of the NPPR, appeared to have been purchased by individuals who had little interest in the NPPR. The informant described the greater part of those present at the dance as very slight sympathizers, if sympathizers at all, of the NPPR. The informant said that very few Nationalists attended the dance and that ISABEL ROSADO and JUANITA OJEDA expressed the opinion that the affair was a complete failure. The informant listed the following as persons who had been active in the NPPR and who were present at the dance:

ISABEL ROSADO MORALES

JUANITA OJEDA MALDONADO

"CASSANDRA"

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FRANK CERVONI and wife

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[ ] said that a few days following the dance, ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET expressed regret that the affair had been so poorly attended and that most of those who did attend were persons who had little interest in the NPPR. Mrs. PLATET added, however, according to the informant, that the majority of the tickets (number not specified) which had been printed for the dance were sold, although three-fourths of the individuals who had sold tickets did not appear. The informant pointed out that ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ, who worked very hard at selling tickets during the week preceding the dance, failed to appear and claimed that he did not dance. The informant said that, in his opinion, ALFONSO VALLE was afraid to appear at a public function of the NPPR.

I. METHODS OF COMMUNICATION

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I. SOURCE OF NATIONALIST PARTY  
OF PUERTO RICO INSTRUCTION

In October, 1952, [ ] advised that they still consider PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS as the leader of the Party, who transmits instructions to the Nationalists at liberty, through his attorney, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE.

On October 20, 1952, [ ] San Juan District Jail, advised that ALBIZU is limited to the following visitors:

ANGELINA TORRESOLA DE PLATET, a well known Nationalist, and sister of GRISELIO TORRESOLA, who was killed in Washington, D. C., during the attempted assassination of President TRUMAN on November 1, 1950

MARIA CAMPOS, a sister from Ponce, Puerto Rico,

and

ROSALINDA ROURA DE TORRESOLA, ANGELINA'S mother.

The above persons are authorized to visit ALBIZU on a biweekly basis for one-half hour periods. In addition to these persons, JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, as lawyer for ALBIZU, is permitted to visit him as often as he feels necessary. [ ] stated that HERNANDEZ VALLE continues to visit ALBIZU three or four times a week, and appeared to make an attempt to conceal the nature of his conversation by lowering his voice, and attempting to stay as far away from the guard as possible.

It is noted, however, that recently JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE left for New York City, and his visits have ceased at the present time.

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During [redacted], advised that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE made the statement that during his contacts with ALBIZU, he had asked what could be done about the adoption of the NPPR Flag by the Insular Government as the flag of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. ALBIZU replied, according to informant, that nothing could be done because the entire leadership of the NPPR was imprisoned, but that the Insular Government should take notice because too many Nationalists had died for their cause to let the ideal be forgotten.

In August 1952, [redacted] advised that he had heard through a prominent Nationalist at liberty that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE had commented that it was difficult for him to get information from ALBIZU, and indicated that he had some difficulty in communicating with ALBIZU, and at times in obtaining his opinion in certain matters. According to informant, ALBIZU had expressed discontent to HERNANDEZ in the manner in which the individuals who were visiting must go through the formal registration at the San Juan District Jail. He said that each time he was visited, one of the prison guards is assigned to stand nearby, and he believes that the guard then makes a formal report to Insular Authorities on the conduct of the conversation between ALBIZU and his visitor.

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In September 1952, [redacted] advised that the Nationalist, RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ had made plans to reorganize a number of Municipal Boards of the NPPR on the Island. However, according to informant, when he submitted his plan to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, through JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, ALBIZU refused to allow him to continue. MEDINA instead was given instructions to begin a clandestine operation of the Party as set out in another part of this report.

## II. COURIERS

In July 1952, [redacted] advised that within the past two years there has been little organization within the party other than the appointing of a clandestine treasurer general

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in the person of ANGELINI TORRESOLA, and the fact that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, Nationalist lawyer, had been apparently acting as a courier for ALBIZU.

In July 1952, [redacted] advised that one [redacted] otherwise known as [redacted] was identified by the informant as [redacted] whose address is [redacted] Puerto Rico.

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At the end of July 1952, [redacted] advised that he had received information that [redacted] again went to Arecibo, where he renewed his acquaintanceship in that City with ex-Nationalists and sympathizers of the NPFR. [redacted]

The informant identified the following individuals as Nationalists and Nationalist sympathizers contacted by [redacted]

MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS  
INNOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO  
FRANCISCO SECUNDO LORENZO RUIZ  
ANDRES NEGRON CALDE  
CESAR GARCES DOREGO.

In September 1952, [redacted] advised that he had heard from a prominent Nationalist that RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ planned to visit various towns throughout the Island, including Ponce, Jayuya, Arecibo, Fajardo, and Rio Piedras, to make contacts and determine who were the valued and dependable Nationalists still remaining in the Party, and during these visits would ascertain which towns had a strong enough following to warrant reorganization of a Municipal Board.

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Informant further received the information that RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ very recently participated in a private and secret meeting of the NPFR at an unknown place in Santurce where it was decided to proceed with the forming of a few Nationalist Municipal Boards.

It is noted, however, as set out previously in this report, that it was later decided not to go through with the



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plans for forming the Boards.

On October 1, 1952, Lieutenant ASTOL CALERO TOLEDO, Puerto Rican Police Department, advised that he had received information through what he considered to be a reliable source, that CARMEN SERRANO, secretary to JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, was a courier from HERNANDEZ to other Nationalists.

In October 1952, [ ] advised that he did not know whether or not CARMEN SERRANO was a courier, but that he considered her to be a Nationalist because of her position. Informant stated that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE is definitely a courier in his opinion, and he believes that CARMEN SERRANO, his stenographer, is in such a position of confidence that she too would probably be in the same category.

In October 1952, [ ] furnished the following information:

[ ] consider JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, NPPR Attorney, as the NPPR leader at the present time in the sense that he is the transmitter of instructions to the party from PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, whom he contacts regularly as ALBIZU'S lawyer.

[ ] reported that HERNANDEZ VALLE has a meeting weekly on no set day of the week, with two or three NPPR members in his office. [ ] was unable to identify the persons who attend, but stated that the personnel who come vary from time to time.

[ ] believed that HERNANDEZ VALLE thus carried out personal and secret contacts with members at liberty in transmitting the instructions of ALBIZU CAMPOS.

### III. SIGNALS AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

In September 1952, [ ] advised that he had learned that RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ had stated that things had reached the point where Nationalists can no longer act as Nationalists,

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or admit their identifies to anyone. In the indefinite future there will be no more meetings of the Nationalist Party, and no meetings in the homes of anyone. When one Nationalist wishes to see another on official business, he should go to the vicinity of that person, get his attention by some devious means, and then exhibit to him the sign of two fingers of either hand raised in the form of an upright "V". He should then leisurely turn and walk away. The Nationalist who is given the sign should then follow the first. In this manner, they may collect as many as four or five persons without ever speaking a word, and each follow the one in front at a convenient and inconspicuous distance. The first man will eventually arrive at a park or some other place that is completely secluded, and not in any building or home. They then may discuss official business. Only a chosen few will be given this system of communication, and it is not to be discussed with anyone outside.

Informant learned that a group of Nationalists traveled to the beach area near Arecibo, where they had "practical training" in the signal system, and he further added that MEDINA emphasized that no phone calls or messages were to be sent to anyone by mail or by telegraph.

J. SECURITY MEASURES

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I. AVOIDANCE OF HOLDING MEETINGS  
WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION

In August 1952, [ ] advised that he had heard through NPPR members that Nationalists at this time had no authority to hold meetings of any sort except to celebrate public events and days of commemoration; that the holding of any secret or clandestine meetings would be against the rule. He stated that in his opinion no such meetings would be held until such time as authorization is received from the leadership. Up to that time he knew of no authority from anyone for the Nationalists to meet.

II. SECRECY IN REORGANIZING  
MUNICIPAL BOARDS

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In September 1952, [ ] advised that several leading Nationalists at liberty had stated that RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, whom he heard described as acting president of the NPPR, was attempting to determine through trusted Nationalists who were the valued and dependable Nationalists still remaining in the Party, with a view to reorganizing Municipal Boards in certain towns of the Island, including Ponce, Jayuya, Arecibo, Fajardo, and Rio Piedras. The Nationalists contacted by MEDINA RAMIREZ were to supply the names of Nationalists they thought could be trusted.

The informant received information that a private and very secret meeting of the NPPR had taken place at an unknown location in Santurce, where various Nationalists were present. At this meeting it was decided to reactivate a few NPPR Boards to prove to the outside world that the NPPR was not dead.

III. SECRETING OF FIREARMS

On September 30, 1952, JESUS MARTINO MARTINEZ, Commander, Puerto Rico Police Department in Rio Piedras, advised that on September 29, 1952, an undisclosed source had reported to him that five men dressed in uniforms closely resembling the uniforms

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of the Cadets of the NPER, had been observed on the streets of Barrios Buen Consejo and Capetillo, of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. The five men were identified by the Puerto Rico Police Department as ANASTACIO QUINONES GONZALEZ, DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ, CARLOS QUINONES GONZALEZ, and two FERNANDEZ brothers.

The informant said that on [redacted] the [redacted] persons named above had a quantity of firearms in the home of [redacted] including pistols, revolvers, (2 or 3), and some "long cartridges." Between 12 midnight, and 1 am., following September 27, they left the area with these weapons, and traveled in an old black car described by the informant as large and of ordinary style.

Informant overheard a conversation to the effect that they were going to walk together through the back of the barrio which is an extremely poor and crowded area through the farm of one Dr. DAVILA (on DAVILA hill), just out of Rio Piedras, where they would find a car. That way they would avoid walking through town, according to informant. They said they were taking the weapons to a place near some beach to a tall house that had a place on the ground floor or in a basement where there is a hole in the concrete, and the weapons could be placed and held in security.

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#### IV. SECURITY OF MEETINGS

In September 1952, [redacted] advised that RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, according to information which he had received, had stated that the following plan would be set up for the security of meetings:

No longer would any Nationalists admit their identities to anyone, or act as Nationalists. They must have their techniques, and rely only upon a trusted few in the Party. From that time on, and for an indefinite period thereafter, there would be no more meetings in the Party, and no meetings in the home of anyone. When one Nationalist wished to see another on official business, he should go to the vicinity of that person, and then exhibit him

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the sign of two fingers of either hand raised in the form of an upright "V". He should then turn and leisurely walk away. The Nationalist who is given the sign should then follow the first. In this manner they may collect as many as four or five persons without even speaking a word, and each should follow the other in front at a convenient and inconspicuous distance. The first man will eventually arrive at a park or some spot that is completely secluded, and not in any building or home, where they may discuss their official business.

RAMON MEDINA emphasized that Nationalists should cease discussion of their attitudes and feelings with their friends, neighbors, or other Nationalists, except in the manner prescribed. Only a chosen few were to be given the system of communication, and it is not to be discussed with anyone outside of this group, without the express permission of MEDINA. Informant advised that he had learned that a group of Nationalists had traveled to a beach area near Arecibo, and practiced this system.

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#### V. NPPR COURIERS

As an additional security caution, information has been received that the NPPR has been making use at least to a limited extent of couriers to transmit instructions.

In October 1952, [ ] advised that JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, lawyer for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, is still the person who transmits instructions from ALBIZU to Nationalists still at liberty. This information was confirmed in October 1952, by [ ].

On October 1, 1952, Lieutenant [ ] Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that he had received information through what he considered a reliable source, that CARMEN SERRANO, the secretary to JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, was a courier from HERNANDEZ to other Nationalists. [ ] could not definitely confirm this information, but stated that CARMEN SERRANO is in such a position of confidence that she would probably be in the same category as HERNANDEZ.

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VI. SECURITY IN THE COLLECTION  
OF FUNDS

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In September 1952, [ ] advised that ANGELINA TORRESOLA, during September 1952, accompanied by the younger son of ELIO TORRESOLA, was in Rio Piedras, clandestinely collecting money for the NPPR.

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K. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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- K -

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

I. NPPR APPEALS TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
ORGANIZATION AND TO FOREIGN NATIONS

Miss THELMA MILKE, who was formerly the observer of the NPPR at the United Nations Organization, continues to reside at New York City. Her United Nations pass was recalled by that organization in November, 1950, and, according to an article appearing in the San Juan daily newspaper "El Imparcial" in November, 1952, it has not yet been restored to her.

The San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" on July 26, 1952, carried an article indicating that on July 25, 1952, MANUEL NEGRON NOGUERAS (a Nationalist of San Juan, Puerto Rico) had sent a cablegram to TRYGVE LIE, the General Secretary of the United Nations Organization, condemning the newly proclaimed Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for having adopted the heraldic symbols long associated with Puerto Rican independence movements. The text of this cablegram is translated from the Spanish of the article as follows:

"In proclaiming the so-called Commonwealth of Puerto Rico today, the 25th of July, the anniversary date of the invasion of Puerto Rico by the United States Army in 1898, the United States reaffirms the regime of military and colonial intervention which it has exercised since then over the Puerto Rican Nation. This regime is all the more blameworthy because it has adopted with this proclamation, the symbols of our national sovereignty, in order to conceal its intervention and its sequestration of our political and judicial individuality. It is my duty as a citizen and as a public school teacher, to place before the free peoples that make up the United Nations Organization, the unequivocal assurance that Puerto Rico will continue its struggle to bring to an end such a regime of force and to follow it as soon as possible with a regime of right so as to prevent that we Puerto Ricans should see ourselves compelled to use the final resort of violence against tyranny and oppression."

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(MANUEL NEGRON NOGUERAS, who is presently the librarian of Central High School, Santurce, Puerto Rico, admitted during interview on October 26, 1948, that he was a member of the NPPR. He regularly attended NPPR activities prior to the NPPR uprising of October 30, 1950, and he continues to have contact with NPPR members. According to information received from [redacted] of known reliability, in October, 1952, NEGRON is still a loyal adherent of the NPPR.)

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On September 4, 1952, the San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" carried an article reflecting that MANUEL NEGRON NOGUERAS had sent a letter to TRYGVE LIE, the General Secretary of the United Nations Organization, alleging "acts of aggression on the part of the United States against the Nation of Puerto Rico." According to the "El Imparcial" article, NEGRON, in his letter, sustained that "the United States maintains over Puerto Rico a regime of military intervention and an illegal retention of the nation's political and judicial individuality," and that "Through a compulsory military service law imposed upon Puerto Rico by the Congress of the United States, the United States Government recruits the Puerto Ricans by force." NEGRON's message further states that "Such acts of aggression constitute treachery without precedent, on the part of the United States toward the principle of universal respect for, and effective fulfillment of, the rights of man and the fundamental liberties which the United States, along with other member states of the United Nations Organization, as signers of the United Nations Charter and universal declaration of the rights of man, have dedicated themselves to support, among the peoples of the member states themselves, as well as among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction. Furthermore, Puerto Rico has never been at war against North Korea, nor against any other nation."

By police report dated October 8, 1952, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, Sergeant [redacted] of the Internal Security Police, Ponce, Puerto Rico, set forth information received from one FELIX SANTIAGO VAZQUEZ, who had been detained by the Insular Police on October 7, 1952, for questioning in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate the Governor of Puerto Rico. According to the police report, SANTIAGO, who admitted membership in the NPPR since 1948, said that NPPR members at Ponce, Puerto Rico, were meeting at the home of EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ,

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and that he had been informed that this NPPR group had sent cables to persons in foreign countries - Argentina, Venezuela, Santo Domingo, Cuba and elsewhere. He said that he knew that this group had recently sent a cable to President PERON of Argentina.

On October 18, 1952, the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" carried a United Press dispatch datelined October 17th, at Washington, D. C., by United Press correspondent HENRY RAYMONT, reflecting that an organization, of which RUTH MARY REYNOLDS is Secretary, had asked the United Nations to continue to classify Puerto Rico as a colonial possession of the United States.

(RUTH MARY REYNOLDS has been a close associate of leading officials of the NPPR. She was arrested by Insular authorities following the NPPR uprising of October 30, 1950, and was sentenced to six years imprisonment for violation of the Insular Subversive Activities Law. She has appealed her convictions and was released on bond from the Arecibo District Jail on June 21, 1952. She is presently residing in New York City.)

The United Press dispatch states that a group known as the Committee to Organize North Americans in Favor of Puerto Rican Independence had sent a petition addressed to the United Nations, to the United Nations Commission on Non Self-Governing Territories. According to the article, this petition was signed by RUTH REYNOLDS as Secretary of the Committee. The petition points out that the United States is studying a plan to proclaim the new status of Puerto Rico as a commonwealth before the United Nations, and to declare that it no longer intends to present reports on the island as a non self-governing territory. The petition denounces this project as a "pious fraud against the Puerto Rican people, against the United States and against the people of the world."

The United Press dispatch states that although the officials of the North American Government do not consider this petition to be important, they admit the possibility that some Asiatic delegations may have been impressed by its energetic nationalist quality. According to the press dispatch, these officials also pointed out that some of the reasonings set

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forth in the petition are intended to confuse the Puerto Rican question with other colonial problems which are before the United Nations.

The United Press dispatch states that the Committee to Organize North Americans in Favor of Puerto Rican Independence is described in an introductory paragraph of the petition as a group "composed entirely of continental citizens of the United States whose interest in the independence of Puerto Rico arises from a patriotic desire that our nation should be free from the evils which military and economic dominion always bring with them and that it may represent sincerely before the world, the traditions of liberty and of respect for the rights of all men, which form the nucleus of our spiritual heritage." (For further information concerning this Committee to Organize North Americans, see the section entitled "Front Groups.")

## II. ACTIVITIES OF THE NPPR SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Except for items from [ ] all information under this heading was made available on September 30, 1952, by [ ] a source of known reliability.

According to [ ] of known reliability, JUAN JUARBE Y JUARBE, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the NPPR, resides at [ ] Havana, Cuba, [ ] apartment which is also the address of LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS, ROSA ALBIZU MENESES and PEDRO ALBIZU MENESES, also known as PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, JR. (These three individuals are the wife, older daughter and son of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the NPPR.)

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[ ] sources of known reliability, [ ] have advised that they have received no information of any political activities on the part of JUARBE or any other known Puerto Ricans in Cuba.

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During the administration of CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS in Cuba, the Puerto Rican Nationalists had a standing in Cuba due to the fact that the PRIO administration looked with sympathy upon the NPPR cause. This sympathy was evidenced by public

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statements on the part of the government and also by the fact that a government employee, one ARACELIO AZCUY, chief of the "Caja de Resarcimiento," sponsored and assisted various Puerto Ricans and obviously assisted them in getting a notice in Cuban newspapers now and then.

On March 10, 1952, General FULGENCIO BATISTA threw out the PRIO government by a coup d'etat and shortly thereafter AZCUY was removed from his position as director of the "Caja." The BATISTA government took steps to control all political activity in Cuba and it appeared that action was also taken against the Puerto Rican Nationalists in Cuba due to the fact that a few days after the March 10th coup, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, JR. was detained by agents of the "Servicio de Inteligencia Militar" of the Cuban Army, held for a few hours and released. At that time, PEDRO, JR. was accompanied to the headquarters by JUAN JUARBE JUARBE although it did not appear that JUARBE was being detained.

On September 24, 1952, [ ] a reliable source in a position [ ] of the Cuban Army, stated that he had not received any indication since the BATISTA coup d'etat that JUAN JUARBE JUARBE has been active in any political affairs.

[ ] of known reliability, advised that observations made in September, 1952, reflected that JUARBE seldom departed from his place of residence and that he did not appear to have any regular contacts. The source stated that on the morning of September 17, 1952, JUAN JUARBE JUARBE, accompanied by Mrs. LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS visited the offices of the historian of Havana, EMILIO ROIG DE LEUCHSENRING who is known to be very anti-United States and who is the head of the National Cuban Board for the Independence of Puerto Rico.

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In October, 1952, [ ] another government agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, made available a copy of a letter in the Spanish language which [ ] a Puerto Rican resident in Guatemala, had sent to JUAN JUARBE JUARBE, the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the NPPR.

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b7D [ ] advised that according to a source termed "very reliable and confidential" MAURICIO JOSE CHAULON is a Puerto Rican Nationalist who was affiliated with the "Fruente Patriotico," a political organization in Panama. He arrived in Guatemala in September, 1952, claiming that political pressure had forced him to leave Panama.)

The above mentioned letter was dated October 16, 1952, at Guatemala and was addressed to JUAN JUARBE Y JUARBE, [ ] Cuba. The envelope bears the handwritten note that if JUARBE is not at that address, he may be located through the Federation of University Students. In this letter, CHAULON greets JUARBE as a compatriot and congratulates him for his efforts in the cause of Puerto Rican independence. CHAULON states that, "It matters little that the barbaric Anglo-Saxon tribes attempt to stifle our liberating movements with bloodshed. They can kill patriots, but not ideals."

CHAULON goes on to say: ". . . in view of the urgent necessity of continuing to fight tenaciously, and in consideration that strength lies in union, I petition for immediate entry into the NPPR as an active member, and I request that when my petition is accepted, you send me by airmail the documents necessary to identify me as such."

"Considering that the political situation in Cuba is not favorable to the development of your activities, permit me to advise you to move to this country, Guatemala, where, with my humble assistance and cooperation; and in the shelter of the democratic regime which rules here, you will be able to live and to work with greater means, energy and stimuli. I can provide you with the passage here from Havana. It would be a pleasure for me to have such a man of valor and courage as yourself, here in this country."

CHAULON closed his letter by stating that he was enclosing one of his articles which he had sent to several publications in Latin America and Europe and which, CHAULON claimed, clearly sets forth the problem of Puerto Rico.

This article entitled "La Tragedia Portorriquena" (The Puerto Rican Tragedy) consists of two closely typewritten



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pages in the Spanish language and presents a short history of Puerto Rico since the American occupation from the viewpoint of the NPPR. The article concludes with the following sentence:

"The day will arrive, and is not far distant, in which the fight will be finished decisively, in favor of national liberation, and independence will be obtained, freeing Puerto Rico from the usurping yoke of the imperialism of the United States."

### III. OTHER NPPR MEMBERS AND/OR ACTIVITIES IN FOREIGN NATIONS

Early in September, 1952, [ ] of unknown reliability, who was in a position to be familiar with the facts related, advised that he had been very surprised to learn about two years ago that there are many sympathizers for the NPPR in Cuba. [ ] explained that in the latter part of 1950 he had visited in the Reparto (Neighborhood) Parrage in Havana, Cuba, an area about twenty blocks square located just beyond the Reparto La Vivora which, he said, is a blighted suburban area of Havana, Cuba. [ ] said that all of the stores and restaurants in the Reparto Parrage maintained notices and signs advertising the movement for the independence of Puerto Rico. [ ] added that many Puerto Ricans live in the Reparto Parrage and that, in his opinion, this propaganda had been sponsored by Puerto Ricans or sympathizers who are sympathetic to the NPPR.

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It is noted that in May, 1952, [ ] stated that VICTOR M. COTT, a stone merchant of Santurce, Puerto Rico, was a close friend of the Nationalist Party leader JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE and that prior to Christmas in 1950, VICTOR M. COTT visited Mrs. LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS at the San Luis Hotel in Havana, Cuba, and while there carried on conversations with an individual named "JUARBE."

On July 31, 1952, [ ] a reliable source, advised that [ ] a reliable source [ ] had reported that investigation since June 25, 1952, had failed to disclose any political activity on the part of PEDRO ALBIZU MENESES, the son of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the NPPR. [ ] expressed the opinion that when PEDRO, JR.

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was summoned to the office of the "Servicio de Inteligencia Militar" of the Cuban Army in March, 1952, following the coup d'etat which enabled former President BATISTA to take over the Cuban Government from President CARLIO PRIO SOCARRAS, it was simply a precautionary measure of the new administration. T-14 advised that many persons were picked up by the "Servicio" and then apparently informed in one way or another that the BATISTA government would not tolerate any activity of a political nature which was not first approved by the new government.

On July 22, 1952, [ ] a reliable source, advised that on July 2, 1952, a source considered reliable by [ ] had furnished correspondence mailed in Mexico D.F. on June 29, 1952, indicating that LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL ROSARIO was residing at "Ayuntamiento No. 80-4, Mexico, D.F." and was corresponding with Miss ROSITA ALBIZU CAMPOS (true name ROSA ALBIZU MENESES); residing at Calle 11 No. 157, Entre K y L, El Vedado, La Habana, Cuba. This correspondence, according to [ ] included several clippings from Puerto Rican and Mexican newspapers concerning matters of interest to the NPPR, such as the release of RUTH MARY REYNOLDS from the Arecibo, Puerto Rico, District Jail.

(LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL ROSARIO is a member of the NPPR who fled to Cuba following the Nationalist uprising of October 30, 1950. He has failed to comply with the Selective Service Act of 1948 and a warrant for his arrest, issued on October 25, 1950, by the United States Commissioner at San Juan, is still outstanding.)

On October 18, 1952, the San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" carried an article reflecting that ROSA ALBIZU MENESES, daughter of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NPPR President, had been married to LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL ROSARIO on October 9, 1952, at the Church Santa Teresita Del Nino Jesus in Mexico City, Mexico. The "El Mundo" article reflected that the wedding of these two individuals was announced in the Mexican newspaper "Excelsior" as a social event and that the Mexican paper had published a photograph of O'NEILL and his wife, taken on the steps of the church. According to the article, this religious marriage followed a civil marriage by proxy that had been contracted on September 10, 1952, in which another young lady had acted as the delegate of the bride.



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On August 22, 1952, [ ] a reliable informant, advised that two members of the NPPR who had been residing at [ ] Cuba, had been arrested on August 20, 1952, by agents of the Alien Control Section of the Cuban Bureau of Investigation. These Nationalists were REINALDO TRILLA MARTINEZ and RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA.

(RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA is the son of RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ, the President of the Municipal Board of the NPPR for Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. REINALDO TRILLA MARTINEZ was Secretary of the NPPR Municipal Board for Mayaguez in 1950, and following the NPPR uprising of October 30, 1950, he was sentenced to six months to a year for violation of the Insular Subversive Activities Law. After his release from the Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, District Jail in November, 1951, TRILLA proceeded to Cuba, arriving there in January, 1952. He has failed to comply with the Selective Service Act of 1948 and a warrant for his arrest, issued on September 4, 1952, by the U. S. Commissioner in San Juan, Puerto Rico, is presently outstanding.)

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[ ] received the following information from [ ] a source of known reliability:

When interviewed by the Alien Control Section of the Cuban Bureau of Investigation, REINALDO TRILLA MARTINEZ advised that he had arrived in Havana by plane on January 18, 1952, with a tourist card of the type that permits American citizens to remain in Cuba for approximately six days but which does not permit American citizens to accept work in Cuba. TRILLA stated that he left Puerto Rico because of the persecution there of the members of the NPPR to which he belongs. He said that he did not report for his physical examination for military service in January, 1952, because he feels that he has no obligation to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States. TRILLA bitterly denounced what he termed Yankee imperialism.

When interviewed by the Alien Control Section of the Cuban Bureau of Investigation on August 20, 1952, RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA stated that he had arrived

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in Havana on June 23, 1951, with a tourist card of the type issued to American citizens and valid for a period of approximately six months. CANCEL stated that he had left Puerto Rico because he did not feel that he had any obligation to the United States under the Selective Service Act and because of the persecution to which members of the Nationalist Party are subject.

On September 3, 1952, [ ] a reliable source, advised that the immigration authorities of Cuba had deported REINALDO TRILLA MARTINEZ from Cuba to Miami, Florida, on August 23, 1952, on the grounds that TRILLA had been in Cuba longer than the six months period permitted by his tourist card. On August 29, 1952, [ ] advised that RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA had been deported from Cuba to Miami, Florida, on August 25, 1952, by Cuban immigration authorities on the grounds that he had been in Cuba longer than the six months period permitted by his tourist card. [ ] advised that according to information received from a reliable source, the Cuban immigration authorities had speeded up the deportation of these two Nationalists due to the fact that they had received notice that the "Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria" (Federation of University Students), a student organization at the University of Havana, was preparing a petition requesting that these two individuals be declared political exiles so that they would be permitted to remain in Cuba. Information received by [ ] reflects that this petition was actually received by the Cuban immigration authorities on August 25, 1952, but after the two Nationalists had been already deported. (It is noted that RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA returned to Puerto Rico and was arrested by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on September 16, 1952, on a warrant charging violation of the Selective Service Law of 1948.)

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[ ] a reliable source, advised on September 22, 1952, that at the ceremonies held by the NPPR on September 21, 1952, at Park Palace, New York City, MARCELO N. FERNANDEZ, as a representative of the Federation of University Students of the University of Havana, made a violent speech in which he referred to Cuban sympathy for the Puerto Rican Nationalists and called upon both Puerto Ricans and Cubans to fight their established governments. According to [ ] FERNANDEZ ended his speech by asking that "Puerto Ricans take up the machete."

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On September 30, 1952, [ ] a reliable source, advised that source [ ] of known reliability who is familiar with the Communist Party of Cuba, had advised that the Communists in Cuba had paid practically no attention to the NPPR and that the Nationalists are not even given space in the Cuban Communist publications, except for the publication of the petitions asking that the death sentence of OSCAR COLLAZO be commuted.

(OSCAR COLLAZO is an NPPR member who was convicted of murder in connection with an attempt made to assassinate the President of the United States in November, 1950. He was sentenced to death by the District Court at Washington, D. C., but his death sentence has now been commuted by the President of the United States.)

[ ] advised on September 30, 1952, that there is an organization in Cuba known as the "Junta Nacional Cubana Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico" (National Cuban Board for the Independence of Puerto Rico) which gives its address on its letterhead as [ ] said that according to source [ ] of known reliability, this address is the home and the private office of EMILIO ROIG DE LEUCHSENRING, the historian of the City of Havana. Source [ ] was unable to locate a record of this organization in the Cuban Government Registry of Official Associations and stated that in view of this fact, the "Junta" is probably nothing more than a letterhead organization, and that while illegal, the maintenance of such an organization is not considered a serious offense, and that action is seldom taken in such a matter, due to the fact that Cubans feel that such organizations are for "patriotic purposes." [ ] stated that the "Junta" is probably a one-man organization with the one man being ROIG DE LEUCHSENRING.

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[ ] (S)  
In October, 1952, [ ] of unknown reliability who was in a position to furnish the following information, advised that in December, 1950, [ ]

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which three members of the NPPR were residing in Havana, Cuba. These individuals were NOE ANTONIO MARTI TORRES, LUIS MANUEL O'NEILL ROSARIO and PELEGRIN GARCIA GARCIA. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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(NOE ANTONIO MARTI TORRES, also known as NOE MARTY and NOEL MARTI, was a member of the NPPR Municipal Board for Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, in 1949 and 1950. [REDACTED])

[REDACTED]

(PELEGRIN GARCIA GARCIA, also known as PELEGRIN MATOS GARCIA, was President of the NPPR Municipal Board at Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, in 1948 and 1949. He went to Cuba in July, 1949, and returned to Puerto Rico in August, 1950. [REDACTED])

[REDACTED]

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On August 8, 1952, [ ] a reliable source, advised that PELEGRIN MATOS GARCIA, on August 7, 1952, advised that his mailing address was Avenida de La Universidad No. 466, Entre J y K, Vedado, Havana, Cuba; that he is studying law and working as a tile setter in Havana. GARCIA stated that the only Puerto Rican whom he continues to see frequently is his long-time friend NOE MARTI. He said that MARTI continued

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[ ] He said he had not seen PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, JR. or any other member of PEDRO's family for over six months and that he had not seen JUAN JUARBE JUARBE since December, 1951. [ ] advised that [ ] and [ ] reliable sources [ ]

[ ] were not aware of any political activity on the part of PELEGRIN GARCIA GARCIA. [ ] furnished the above information on August 8, 1952.

L. PROPAGANDA

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I. LIMITED EXTENT OF PROPAGANDA

During the period covered by this report, no organized attempts by the Nationalist Party to propagandize have been reported. The only efforts in this direction have been what appeared to be sporadic and individual attempts to publicize the Party.

II. INDIVIDUAL ATTEMPTS TO PROPAGANDIZE

On June 24, 1952, DUDLEY OSBORNE of the Puerto Rican National Guard, and an instructor in the Sacred Heart College, San Juan, furnished the information that MANUEL NEGRON NOGUERAS, Nationalist, and professor at the University of Puerto Rico, on June 17, 1952, picketed in front of the Administration Building at the University of Puerto Rico during the morning hours. According to OSBORNE, he was carrying posters containing the words, "Por la Libertad y los Derechos de Hombre! A Luchas Universitarios!" (For the liberty and rights of man! To the Struggle University Students!).

OSBORNE stated that NEGRON was distributing handbills, one of which he made available to this office. The last few paragraphs of this pamphlet are translated as follows:

"It is the duty of all Puerto Ricans to take part in bringing about the end of the reign of colonial tyranny and military intervention which the Government of the United States has imposed on Puerto Rico.

"University Students: We exhort you to gather in public assembly and declare your rights as a citizen . . . . . taken from you until now . . . . . openly declaring concerning the fundamental question of your status.

"Lead the struggle for the liberty and sovereignty of our people.

Professor MANUEL NEGRON NOGUERAS,  
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico  
June 17, 1952 "

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On July 29, 1952, "El Imparcial," a San Juan daily newspaper, published an article by PAULINO E. CASTRO, entitled, "Three Falsehoods of LUIS MUNOZ MARIN."

The article criticized the speech made by MUNOZ MARIN, Governor of Puerto Rico, in his proclamation of the foundation of Puerto Rico as a commonwealth.

After criticizing MUNOZ for dismissing from his mind the American "invasion" of Puerto Rico July 25, 1898, he stated that MUNOZ made the following false statements in his speech:

- (1) That the Nationalist Party used Puerto Rican Flag as a Party insignia. CASTRO said that the liberating movement which happened to be the Nationalist Party, used the flag, and that MUNOZ profaned it by using it "as a colonial flag."
- (2) That Puerto Rico had entered into the life of Free Peoples with the foundation of the Associated Free State. CASTRO replied to this statement that there still persists the sovereignty of the United States, which was brought about by an Act of Force on July 25, 1898.
- (3) That Puerto Rico by majority, consented to the establishment of the Commonwealth. CASTRO termed this a falsehood, stating that only sixty percent of the electorate registered to vote, and that those who voted, 150,000 voted against it.

CASTRO ended his article by stating that the men who are defending the sovereignty of Puerto Rico would not rest until independence and sovereignty for "the Fatherland" was obtained.



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III. NATIONALIST REACTION TO THE  
ADOPTION OF THE FLAG USED BY  
THE NATIONALIST PARTY BY THE  
PUERTO RICAN GOVERNMENT

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In [ ] advised that he had talked with the leading Nationalists in the Rio Piedras area. According to the informant, these Nationalists expressed extreme disgust over the adoption of the "Nationalist Flag," as the official flag of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and stated that all Nationalists were very rebellious over this seizure of their flag. The informant said that in talking to these individuals it was obvious that there was a belief that the NPPR had been dealt a serious blow by the Insular Government, and that the Party had lost a valuable propaganda weapon.

In August 1952, [ ] advised that one of the Nationalist leaders in Rio Piedras, apparently had a change of heart in regard to the use of the "Nationalist Flag" by the Puerto Rican Government. This individual stated that he recalled a number of years ago a general assembly of the Party which was held in Santurce; that ALBIZU CAMPOS had stated that whoever could secure independence for Puerto Rico, whether it be the Communists, the Nationalists, or anyone else, would be a hero; and it would be the duty of the NPPR to follow this individual.

He said that in those days anyone would have welcomed the sight of the Nationalist Flag over El Morro. Now that MUNOZ MARIN had achieved this feat, he questioned the fact as to whether the Nationalists should go back on their word. He said that he considered the fact that the Nationalist Flag was flying over all public buildings in Puerto Rico as a major victory in the fight for the NPPR. He stated that after all it was the Nationalist Party which had kept the flag alive so many years, otherwise it would have been forgotten. He pointed out that the fact that those who fight for independence can see the "Nationalist Flag" alive - - they look - - and it should strengthen to intensify their fight.

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In August 1952, [redacted] advised that another leading  
Nationalist [redacted]

The informant said that he learned through this  
individual [redacted]

WAR:AOE

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M. YOUTH MATTERS

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I. ORGANIZATION OF YOUTHS AT MAYAGUEZ,  
PUERTO RICO

Police Bulletin No. 61, dated August 7, 1952, and signed by Lieutenant [redacted] of the Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rican Police Department, which reflects Nationalist Party activities during the month of July 1952, sets forth the following information:

The Nationalist, GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES of Mayaguez, previously convicted for violation of carrying weapons, continues meeting with a group of young people between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, under the pretense that he is holding boy scout meetings, where he inculcates subversive ideas into the minds of the young people. The last meeting that he held with the group was on July 29, 1952, at Mayaguez. It is noted that in July 1949, PEREZ MORALES organized "Los Pioneros" (The Pioneers), an NPPR Youth Organization, which was discontinued in December 1949, for lack of funds.

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In October 1952, [redacted], of known reliability, advised that GREGORIO PEREZ MORALES had recently visited Barrio Quemado of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. He was accompanied by two young boys whose identity informant did not know. The purpose of his visit was not known.

In connection with the activities of PEREZ MORALES, contact was made with [redacted] of unknown reliability. This informant, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that one of the boys who accompanied PEREZ on his visit to Barrio Quemado, was the son of one JOSE ORTIZ, La Quinta area, Mayaguez. According to this informant, he knew of no reason for the visit to Barrio Quemado, other than purely social reasons.

In October 1952, [redacted], advised that PEREZ MORALES had been collecting money in Mayaguez from NPPR members. He opined, but admitted it was merely speculation, that the money was collected for the "boy scouts" that PEREZ MORALES was attempting to train.

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N. FRONT GROUPS

All quotes in this section have been translated from Spanish Language newspaper articles.

According to an article appearing in the August 1, 1952, issue of the San Juan daily newspaper, "El Mundo," RUTH MARY REYNOLDS has become the Secretary of an organization in New York City, which is functioning under the name, "Committee To Organize North Americans in favor of Puerto Rican Independence," ("Comite Para Organizar a Los Norteamericanos en pro de la Independencia de Puerto Rico").

The newspaper article relates that this committee is composed of six persons, including CONRAD J. LYNN, a New York attorney, who came to Puerto Rico to aid in the legal defense of Miss REYNOLDS.

(CONRAD J. LYNN, according to an article appearing in "El Mundo" on June 25, 1952, is the attorney of the American Civil Liberties Union in New York City. RUTH MARY REYNOLDS has been a close associate of the leading officials of the NPPR. She was arrested by Insular Authorities following the NPPR Uprising of October 30, 1950, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for violation of the Insular Subversive Activities Law. She has appealed her convictions, and was released on bond from the Arecibo Puerto Rico District Jail, on June 21, 1952. She is presently residing in New York City).

The newspaper article stated that the above-mentioned Committee had sent a manifesto to Puerto Rico, announcing that the signers of the declaration had decided to form themselves on July 25, 1952, into an organization for the defense of Puerto Rican independence, "through educative and political means."

The article states that the manifesto sets forth the allegation that "the Commonwealth (of Puerto Rico), and its constitution have been inaugurated contrary to the desires of two-thirds of the Puerto Rican people, the majority of the

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adult population having decided to boycott the polls in each of the three special elections held in regard to those institutions."

The manifesto further asserts that the above-mentioned Committee will work "for the unconditional release of all the Puerto Rican political prisoners."

On August 2, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Imparcial," carried an article datelined August 1, at New York, by the International Special Services. This article states that a group of American intellectuals and professional persons had formed the organizing committee of the association, "Americans for Puerto Rican Independence," ("Americanos Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico"), on July 25, in order to fight for the independence of the Island, and for the liberation of the political prisoners.

The article states that in a manifesto, the organizers of the Committee, stated, "We feel deep sorrow because of the fifty years of imperialistic domination maintained by our country in Puerto Rico. Convinced that the people of Puerto Rico desire and have a right to become a free and sovereign nation, we constitute ourselves, this Committee, to fight for the Island's independence."

With regard to the new Commonwealth, the manifesto states, "We deplore the proclamation of the so-called Commonwealth made today, which is neither a Commonwealth in the international sense, nor in the peculiar sense of a political sub-division of the United States, with the same powers and prerogatives as the rest of the states of the union. It is not free, since the Federal Government has reserved for itself the power to continue to enact legislation for the Island, nor is it associated, because association implies a relationship on the basis of equality, and the so-called 'free and associated state' (literal translation of the Spanish words, legally translated Commonwealth), is subject

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to the will of the Federal Government. In addition, this Commonwealth does not have the power to enact legislation relative to the military service of its soldiers, nor to solve its own economic problems, and will only be able to regulate trivial matters regarding its internal administration.

"This new State was proclaimed against the will of two-thirds of the Island's population, who decided to boycott the polls on the three occasions on which the matter was submitted to the people. The constitution was drafted and proclaimed, while hundreds of patriots were kept in prison in order to prevent them from having the opportunity of expressing their point of view, in and out of Puerto Rico."

The "El Imparcial" article goes on to state that according to the manifesto, this Committee will work on a friendly basis with the organizations and parties on the Island, which work for independence, but will have no official connection with them. It states that according to the manifesto, the Committee is composed of:

JULIO (JULIUS) EICHEL

THEIMA MIELKE

ROGER O'NIEL

CONRAD J. LYNN

RUTH MILLER

and

RUTH REYNOLDS.

On October 18, 1952, the San Juan newspaper, "El Mundo," carried a United Press dispatch datelined October 17, at Washington, D. C., by Correspondent HENRY RAYMONT. This dispatch reflects that the "Committee to Organize North Americans in favor of Puerto Rican Independence" ( "Comite Organizador de Norteamericanos Partidarios de la Independencia de Puerto Rico,") had sent a petition to the United Nations Commission of

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Information on non-autonomous territories, ("Comite Sobre Informacion de los Territorios no Autonomos,") asking the United Nations to continue to classify Puerto Rico as a colony. According to the press dispatch, the Committee to Organize North Americans . . . asked the United Nations not to accept any proposal by the United States that Puerto Rico be declared self-governing, and petitioned the United Nations to send an investigative committee to the Island.

According to the United Press dispatch, the judicial portion of this petition was prepared by CONRAD J. LYNN, and the entire document was signed by RUTH REYNOLDS, as Secretary. In the opening paragraph of this petition to the United Nations, the Committee to Organize North Americans in favor of Puerto Rican Independence, was described as an organization "composed entirely of continental citizens of the United States; whose interests in the independence of Puerto Rico arise out of patriotic desire that our nation shall be free of the evils which military and economic dominion always bring with them, and that it shall be able to represent sincerely, before the world, the traditions of liberty and of respect for the rights of all men which form the nucleus of our spiritual heritage."



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O. COOPERATION WITH OTHER GROUPS

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COOPERATION WITH OTHER GROUPS

I. NPPR and The Communist Party of Puerto Rico

The Communist Party of Puerto Rico (Partido Comunista Puertorriqueno hereinafter referred to as the PCP, is a Communist Party in its own right and is not a district organization of the Communist Party, USA, although it is based on the same Marxist-Leninist principles as the Communist Party, USA. The Communist Party - USA has been listed by the Attorney General of the United States as a subversive organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Issue #42 of "Pueblo", dated August 13, 1952, the intermittently published official publication of the PCP, called upon Governor MUNOZ MARIN to declare an amnesty for "political prisoners". This issue of "Pueblo" demanded repeal of the Insular Subversive Activities Law (Insular Public Law #53), terming that law the "Gag Law". This issue of "Pueblo" likewise carried an appeal to all citizens to petition the Governor of Puerto Rico to declare a general amnesty for all "political prisoners". It is noted that the term "political prisoners" is the term which the PCP uses when referring to persons arrested as a result of the Nationalist uprising of 10/30/50.

In August, 1952, [ ] an informant of unknown reliability at Ponce, P.R., advised that on August 17, 1952, RAMON MIRABAL, the PCP organizer at Ponce, had stated that the PCP was going to make every effort to free PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS from jail, whatever the cost. MIRABAL said,

"We freed our companion DEUSDEDIT MARRERO, and now we have to fight for ALBIZU CAMPOS."

(DEUSDEDIT MARRERO is a PCP member who was arrested following the Nationalist revolt and charged with violation of the Insular Subversive Activities Law for statements which he had made supporting the Nationalist uprising. He was released from Insular custody on bond in the summer of 1952 and was nominated by the PCP as a candidate-at-large for the Insular House of Representatives.)

By Police Report dated September 1, 1952 Corporal [ ] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, Mayaguez, P. R., advised that on August 31, 1952, the PCP held a political

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rally at Cabo Rojo, PR, to support the campaign of MARTINIANO AYALA, the PCP candidate for Mayor of Cabo Rojo. Corporal [ ] reported that among the persons who attended this rally were the "Nationalists ADAN MONTALVO RODRIGUEZ and PEDRO LOZADA SOLER". Corporal [ ] added that MONTALVO and LOZADA had "on other occasions" demonstrated their support of the Communist Party.

In September, 1952, [ ] a reliable informant, advised that on September 23, 1952, FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS, identified by [ ] as the NPPR leader at Lares, Puerto Rico, approached the PCP leaders PABLO GARCIA and RAMON MIRABAL with the request that he be furnished with a letter of recommendation from the PCP to the Communist Party in Cuba. According to T-27, RIOS claimed that he planned to depart for Cuba in the near future and wished to join the Communist Party there, with the hope that the Party would assist him in obtaining employment. According to T-27, GARCIA and MIRABAL refused RIOS' request, and RIOS then contacted JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA with the same request. According to T-27, ENAMORADO reacted favorably and suggested that RIOS contact the PCP Headquarters in San Juan. (PABLO GARCIA RODRIGUEZ is the Secretary of Education on the Central Committee of the PCP. He has charge of the publication of "Pueblo". JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA is admittedly a former member of the NPPR and of the Communist Party, USA. He advocates the independence of Puerto Rico by whatever means is necessary, and he associates closely with the leaders of the PCP.)

On 9/23/52, Captain J. W. HERNANDEZ AQUINO, Superintendent, Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that on [ ] a meeting was held [ ] PR. Captain HERNANDEZ listed the following persons as present at this meeting: CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS (Secretary-General of the PCP), CONSUELO BURGOS (Secretary of Propaganda on the PCP Central Committee), JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA (associate of PCP members), JULIA COLLAZO (a long-time NPPR member, of Arecibo, PR), PAULINO CASTRO (veteran NPPR leader and former Secretary-General of the NPPR), JOSE ARROYO (NPPR member). Captain HERNANDEZ said that this meeting lasted from 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm.

It is noted that during the period of this report, PAULINO E. CASTRO has been reported in frequent contact with JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA, who is a close associate of leading PCP members.

On 9/24/52, Detective [ ] of the Puerto Rico Police Department, Caguas, PR, advised that on 9/20/52 at Caguas, ISABEL ROSADO MORALES

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and three youths, names unknown, sold copies of a booklet entitled, "El Grito de Lares y La Actualidad Puertorriquena" (The Cry of Lares and the Puerto Rican Present). It is noted that the "Grito de Lares" is the term by which the proclamation of an abortive Puerto Rican Republic in 1868 at Lares is generally known. September 23rd, the anniversary of this proclamation, has been regularly celebrated by the NPPR. It is further noted that ISABEL ROSADO MORALES is a member of the National Board of the NPPR, representing the Humacao District. Detective [ ] described the booklet which was being distributed by Miss ROSADO and her associates as a 32 page booklet written by CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, the Secretary-General of the PCP. Detective [ ] further pointed out that the booklet was printed at the Imprenta Arroyo, Santurce, PR, the printing shop of the PCP.

On October 9, 1952, a PCP political rally was held in the Plaza "Domingo Cruz" at Ponce, PR, and several members of the PCP Central Committee addressed the 250 to 300 persons who attended. EUFEMIO RODRIGUEZ PEREZ, who has reportedly assumed the presidency of the NPPR at Ponce, was observed among those present.

In October, 1952 [ ] a reliable informant, advised that at a meeting of the Municipal Committee of the PCP held in October, 1952 at Santurce, PR, JANE SPEED, the wife of the Secretary-General of the PCP, announced that NPPR members who had been incarcerated in the Arecibo District Jail for Nationalist activities, were going to hold a dance on 10/12/52 at the Salon of the Brugal Distillery. JANE SPEED stated that the PCP ought to assist these NPPR members by promoting the sale of tickets to this dance.

In a Police Memorandum dated 10/14/52, Detective [ ] Corporal, Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, identified a number of PCP members as having been present at the dance which the Nationalist leaders, JUANITA OJEDA MALDONADO and ISABEL ROSADO MORALES, sponsored at the Brugal Distillery, located between Santurce and Catano, PR, on 10/12/52, to commemorate the "Dia de La Raza" (Columbus Day, traditionally celebrated by the NPPR) and to raise funds for the NPPR. It is noted that ISABEL ROSADO MORALES and JUANITA OJEDA MALDONADO were both recently released from the Arecibo District Jail where they had served sentences for violations of the Insular Subversive Activities law.

PCP members identified by Corporal [ ] as present at this dance sponsored by the NPPR included: CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS, JANE SPEED DE ANDREU, CONSUELO BURGOS DE SAEZ CORALES.

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In October, 1952, [redacted], ~~an~~ informant of unknown reliability, advised that at a PCP meeting held at Ponce, PR, on 10/8/52, RAMON MIRABAL stated,

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"We have held private conversations with PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and we have promised to fight together with the Nationalists in order to gain the freedom of PEDRO ALBIZU and the other political prisoners."

On October 15, 1952, [redacted] another governmental agency which [redacted]

OTHER

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## II. THE NPPR AND THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

The Independence Party of Puerto Rico (Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno), also known as the "PIP", is a legally constituted political party in Puerto Rico, which according to its platform and the statements of its directors, seeks the independence of Puerto Rico by legal and peaceful means only. This Party will hereinafter be referred to as the PIP.

### A. NPPR Members Favoring or Assisting the PIP - Including NPPR Attendance at PIP Meetings

On 7/30/52, [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted] advised that on numerous occasions during the preceding three months [redacted]

[redacted] PR, separately and as a group: JULIO SELLA GONZALEZ (PIP leader at Arecibo, PR, and PIP Senatorial candidate for the Arecibo District), FRANCISCO SEGUNDO LORENZO RUIZ (former NPPR Treasurer at Arecibo, now a member of the PIP), PEDRO CASTRO (described as the "Father of the NPPR in Utuado, PR" and the father of HERIBERTO CASTRO RIOS, NPPR Cadet leader killed during the Nationalist uprising), INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO (an active NPPR member in the Arecibo area). It is noted that AGUSTIN JACA HERNANDEZ is the brother of JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ, Nationalist sentenced to life imprisonment for activities in connection with the Nationalist uprising. AGUSTIN JACA is a prominent member of the PIP in the Arecibo area.

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10/6/54.*



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In August, 1952, [ ] a reliable informant, advised that recently EVARISTO CAMRASQUILLO, PIP leader in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, had stated that a great many NPPR members were going to attend the General Assembly of the PIP to be held at San Juan on 8/10/50.

In August, 1952 [ ] a reliable informant, advised that the following Nationalists of Mayaguez, PR, were going to attend the PIP Assembly to be held at San Juan, PR, on 8/10/50: BENIGNO SANTIAGO MORALES, DOMINGO LUGO RUIZ, BENICIO COLON LEINO, RAFAEL MENDEZ NEGRON, ELEUTERIO LUGO SANTIAGO, GREGORIO RODRIGUEZ PAGAN, RAFAEL RAMOS TORRES. The informant stated that the persons with whom these Nationalists were going to travel to San Juan were all members of the PIP.

In August, 1952, [ ] a reliable informant, advised that MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS, NPPR leader in the Arecibo area, had several times expressed his hope for a PIP victory in the Insular elections of 11/4/52.

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Late in August, 1952, [ ] advised that MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS continued to speak of his hopes for PIP victory in the elections of November, 1952, saying that he expected the PIP to be victorious in Mayaguez, Aguadilla, and Arecibo. The informant pointed out that OLMO believes that the release of some of the imprisoned Nationalists can be expected in the event that the PIP demonstrates great strength in these elections. According to the informant, OLMO suggested that NPPR sympathizers in the Arecibo area meet to make plans for assisting the PIP during the election campaign.

In September, 1952, [ ] advised that ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MORALES, active NPPR member in the Arecibo area, and MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS had both expressed recently their hope for a PIP victory in the November elections. The informant said that JIMENEZ expressed himself as in favor of another revolution in Puerto Rico, should the PIP strength fail to be as great as expected.

In September, 1952, [ ] of unknown reliability, [ ] stated that lately both of these CRUZ ESTRADA brothers appeared to be active with the PIP. [ ] explained that earlier in September, 1952, he had overheard PRUDENCIO CRUZ ESTRADA state that he was going to talk at a PIP meeting. [ ] added that he had overheard JOSE CRUZ ESTRADA speaking in favor of the PIP.

In September, 1952, [ ] advised that ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MORALES claimed

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to have attended a meeting of PIP leaders held at the law offices of "BITIN" SUSONI. (FRANCISCO SUSONI, Jr., member of the PIP Directorate and candidate-at-large for election to the Insular Senate). According to JIMENEZ, the meeting was held to discuss the problem raised for the PIP by the alleged fact that most drivers of public vehicles had agreed to rent their services to the incumbent Popular Democratic Party on election day. The informant said that CESAR GARCES DORNEGA (prominent NPPR member of Arecibo) and ANDRES NEGRON CALDE (former NPPR officer at Arecibo, now a member of the PIP) were among those present at this meeting. [ ] stated that JIMENEZ was very angry about this problem and said that he was going to donate his car free for the use of the PIP on election day. [ ] further related that INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO (active NPPR member) was also very angry about the problem of the PIP, and stated that he, MONTALVO, intended to donate his truck free to the PIP for use on election day. [ ] went on to state that MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS and CESAR GARCES DORNEGA both expressed displeasure that public car drivers in and about Arecibo had contracted to rent their vehicles to the Popular Democratic Party. The informant said that OLMO remarked that from now on, everyone must work day and night for the PIP.

Early in October, 1952, [ ] advised that he had observed various Nationalists at public meetings of the PIP held in the Arecibo area as follows:

At a meeting held at Barrio Bajadero of Arecibo on [ ] the informant observed in attendance: [ ]

At a meeting held in Barrio Santo Domingo of Arecibo on [ ] he noted in attendance several PIP members whom he indicated were sympathetic to the NPPR, as follows:

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At a meeting held in Barrio Islote of Arecibo, the informant observed in attendance [ ]

[ ] The informant said that [ ] had announced this meeting over a public address system mounted in his car.

[ ] further stated in October, 1952 that all Nationalists and NPPR sympathizers known to him were speaking in favor of the PIP and discussing their activity in behalf of that Party. [ ] expressed

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the opinion that after the election of 11/4/52, these Nationalists would not continue to be active in the PIP.

By Police Report dated 10/8/52, at Ponce, PR, Sgt. [ ] of the Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico PD, Ponce, set forth information received from one FELIX SANTIAGO VAZQUEZ, who had been detained by the police on 10/7/52 for questioning in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate the Governor of Puerto Rico. According to this police report, SANTIAGO admitted membership in the NPPR since 1948. SANTIAGO said that he had registered as a member of the Popular Democratic Party in the voters' registration of 11/50 but that he intended to vote for the PIP, since the PIP was "the Party which he believed would be able to bring independence to Puerto Rico".

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In mid-October, 1952, [ ] advised that all the Nationalists with whom he was acquainted in the Arecibo area were presently working in and for the PIP. [ ] said that while he could not accurately estimate the degree of their sincerity to the official aims and methods of the PIP, he felt that these Nationalists had affiliated themselves with the PIP simply because there was no other Party they could join. [ ] expressed the opinion that after the election, these Nationalists, particularly if disappointed in the outcome, would have nothing further to do with the PIP.

[ ] went on to say that in connection with the campaign fund-raising activities of the PIP on 10/11/52, he had observed the following activity on behalf of the PIP, on the part of Nationalists of the Arecibo, PR, area:

FRANCISCO LORENZO RUIZ, who according to the informant, is a Nationalist sympathizer presently affiliated with the PIP, had a table in front of his shop decorated with PIP and Puerto Rican flags, holding a container for donations to the PIP. The informant said that LORENZO RUIZ claimed to have collected \$32.00 for the PIP and to be busy with PIP political activity every night of the week.

MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS had a donation container for the PIP placed in front of his store on 10/11/52 and claimed to have collected \$41.00. OLMO also indicated that he was very busy campaigning for the PIP.

JOSE MARTINEZ MORO, who according to the informant, makes statements in favor of the PCP and NPPR, went about on 10/11/52 urging people to donate money to the PIP.



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In October, 1952, [ ] advised that on 10/20/52, at a public political campaign rally of the PIP held at the Plazuela Monserrate, Arecibo, PR, he observed in attendance the following persons whom he identified as Nationalists or Nationalist sympathizers of the Arecibo area: MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS, INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO, ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MORALES, FRANCISCO SEGUNDO LORENZO RUIZ, CESAR GARCES DORREGA, ANDRES NEGRON CALDE, JOSE MARTINEZ MORO.

[ ] said that all these persons spoke of their hopes of and their work for a PIP victory in the coming election.

Late in October, 1952, [ ] advised that during the previous week, the store of MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS had been open only two days due to OLMO's activity in campaigning for the PIP.

[ ] said that at a public campaign meeting of the PIP held at Arecibo, PR, on 10/26/52, at which Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA and other PIP leaders spoke, he observed in attendance the following persons whom he termed Nationalists or Nationalist sympathizers: FRANCISCO SEGUNDO LORENZO RUIZ, ANDRES NEGRON CALDE, JOSE NEGRON CALDE, CESAR GARCES, JOSE MARTINEZ MORO, MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS, ELPIDIO JIMENEZ MORALES, AGUSTIN JACA HERNANDEZ, and INOCENCIO MONTALVO MONTALVO.

B. PIP Members Reported as Sympathetic Toward  
the NPPR, Including Attendance at NPPR Activities

By Police Report dated 7/15/52, Captain [ ] of the Puerto Rico Police Department, advised that on the first of June, 1952, a meeting in honor of the Nationalist leader ISABEL ROSADO MORALES was held [ ]

[ ] PR. According to the report by Captain [ ] the meeting was organized by FELIX FELICIANO MORALES and NICOLAS AGOSTO DE LEON, NPPR leaders of Humacao, with the assistance of Mrs. DOMINGA REYES, a member of the PIP at Humacao.

In August, 1952, [ ] advised that one [ ] who formerly was a Nationalist, but who has been a member of the PIP for several years, also contributed money to ANGELINA TORESOLA, the clandestinely appointed Treasurer of the NPPR. [ ] stated that recently [ ] had stated that the PIP will eventually get into power and that when it does, all of the Nationalists will be gradually released from imprisonment. [ ] told the informant that the principal aims of the PIP at the present time are to do away with Selective Service in Puerto Rico and to have the armed forces of the United States eventually removed from the island.

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During August, 1952, [ ] advised that LUCAS GARCIA DE LEON and EMETERIO GARCIA DE LEON, two brothers who operate a barbershop at the corner of De Diego and Vallejo Streets in Rio Piedras, PR, are in sympathy with the NPPR even though they are presently affiliated with the PIP. Investigation conducted in August, 1952, reflects that according to their neighbors and associates, the GARCIA DE LEON brothers were formerly active as Nationalists, but have been affiliated with the PIP for approximately two years.

In September, 1952, [ ] advised that FRANCISCO CARDONA, owner of the restaurant Riondo in Arecibo, PR, and a leader of the PIP in that city, is cooperative with the NPPR.

In October, 1952, [ ] a reliable informant, reported that recently JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA, also known as ELIAS BONILLA, an NPPR adherent in Rio Piedras, PR, had stated that FRANCO MALAVE DE JESUS, a member of the PIP Committee in Barrio Monacillos of Rio Piedras, gets a great deal of satisfaction out of doing things secretly for the NPPR. According to [ ] BONILLA alleged that MALAVE's loyalty to the NPPR could not be questioned.

In mid-October, 1952, [ ] a reliable informant, advised that FUNDADOR RODRIGUEZ VIRUET, PIP candidate for election to the Insular House of Representatives from the Utuado District, had confidentially advised that he was still sympathetic toward PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, even though he was now a PIP leader. [ ] said that in 1949 and 1950 FUNDADOR RODRIGUEZ was an NPPR sympathizer. He said that RODRIGUEZ was very friendly with DAMIAN TOTRES ACEVEDO, NPPR leader at Utuado, and that on several occasions in 1949-1950 RODRIGUEZ spoke very highly of the NPPR and of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. [ ] stated that recently FUNDADOR RODRIGUEZ VIRUET had been associated closely with CESAR GARCES DORREGA, a Nationalist who, he said, has recently been carrying on political discussions in the Arecibo, PR, plaza in favor of the PIP.

At 9:00 am on 10/26/52, seventeen persons were observed meeting outside the house of VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA, NPPR Municipal Board President, Fajardo, PR. These persons filed to church for mass and then marched quietly to the Fajardo cemetery where they placed floral wreaths and Puerto Rican flags on the graves of deceased NPPR members. At each grave, VILLAFANE asked for the observance of one minute of silence for "those fallen in the emancipation of our country". Among those who were identified as being in attendance at this ceremony was CELESTINO VELILLA MERCADO, who is the President of the PIP Committee at Fajardo, PR, and a member of the Board of Directors of the PIP.

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C. Attitudes of Prominent NPPR Members  
Toward the PIP

Late in August, 1952, [redacted], of known reliability, advised that ENRIQUE AYORCA ABREU (a Nationalist leader recently released from incarceration for violation of the Insular Subversive Activities Law) had stated that he would be a Nationalist all his life, but that of the various registered political parties in Puerto Rico, he most preferred the PIP, for the sole reason that the PIP had indicated that it would release PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS when it gets into power. According to the informant, AYORCA discussed the PIP President, Dr. GILBERTO CONCEPCION DE GRACIA, and the fact that for a long time Dr. CONCEPCION and Dr. ALBIZU CAMPOS had not gotten on well together. AYORCA expressed the opinion that even though the PIP should come to power and release ALBIZU CAMPOS, there would continue to be strife between the NPPR and whatever power should be in control of Puerto Rico.

Early in September, 1952, [redacted] stated that ISOLINA RONDON (former Treasurer-General of the NPPR, and a close friend of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS) had recently indicated that she and RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ (who according to the informant, has assumed the duties of the interim President of the NPPR) had discussed the program of the PIP and what stand the Nationalists should take with regard to the work being done by the PIP. Both Nationalists allegedly agreed that, although the PIP was doing good work and would probably influence the release of a number of Nationalists, the NPPR could never officially support that Party.

In October, 1952, [redacted] advised that MANUEL NEGRON NOGUERAS (a Nationalist living in Rio Piedras, PR) had expressed amazement at learning that so many Nationalists registered to vote with the PIP. NEGRON reportedly said that those Nationalists who are well oriented and have a thorough knowledge of the goals, aims, and purposes of the NPPR, will not register with the PIP or with any other Party. According to the informant, NEGRON pointed out, however, that the PIP was doing good work and expressed the opinion that the Nationalists might gain more strength through a PIP victory than they could in any other way. NEGRON said he would not condemn those who had registered with the PIP, but added he feels that they are not following the dictates of the leader, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

D. NPPR Members Entering the PIP

In August, 1952, [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

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in his opinion the PIP in Barrio Coabey of Jayuya was dominated by former NPPR members whom he believed to be Nationalists at heart.

[redacted] said that among the former Nationalists controlling the PIP in Bo. Coabey were: ERNESTO IMIZARRY and his father, FRANCISCO IMIZARRY, JOSE ANTONIO FERNANDEZ RIVERA and his brother, RAMON FERNANDEZ RIVERA. [redacted]

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It is noted that in a Police Report dated 6/18/52 and signed by Captain [redacted] of the Puerto Rico Police Department, the following paragraphs appear (translated from the Spanish of the Police Report as follows):

"The Independence Party at Jayuya offered, should they win in the next elections, to free all persons imprisoned as a result of the activities that took place on October 30, 1950. Consequently, the Nationalists in Barrio Coabey of Jayuya, Puerto Rico, are now in open cooperation with the Independentists.

"In Barrio Coabey the Independentists are carrying on an active campaign and the Nationalists have joined them in this, both groups holding dances and other activities to collect funds."

In August, 1952, EDUARDO GARCIA-CARILLO, the Mayor of Loiza (Canovanas) PR, advised that in the Spring of 1952 all the former NPPR members in that community, about 75 in number, held an assembly in Barrio Torresella Alta of Loiza, at which they agreed to enter the PIP in a body. Mayor GARCIA stated that all former officers and members of the NPPR at Loiza thereupon did affiliate themselves with the PIP organization in that municipality. Investigation at Loiza indicates that ANTONIO ELIEZER CARRION, also known as ANTONIO ELIEZER CARRION, who is presently the Secretary of the PIP Committee at Loiza, was affiliated with the NPPR until the time of the Nationalist uprising in 1950; however, persons contacted at Loiza advised that ELIEZER was never in accord with the violent tactics advocated by the NPPR.

When interviewed on 10/10/52, ANTONIO ELIEZER admitted affiliation with the NPPR from 1932 to October, 1950 when he left the NPPR because he was opposed to the violence which occurred in Puerto Rico as a result of NPPR activities. ELIEZER said that he is now the Secretary of the PIP Committee for Loiza, PR, and stated that there are now no Nationalists at Loiza, since all those persons who were formerly Nationalists now are affiliated with the PIP.

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ELIEZER said that the PIP candidate for election to the Insular House of Representatives from the District which includes Loiza, was formerly active in the NPPR from 1930 to about 1950.

On October 15, 1952, [redacted] advised that earlier in the month of [redacted] RICARDO ROMUALDO RIVERA CORREA (PIP candidate for election to the Insular House of Representatives for the 40th District, which includes the municipalities of Loiza, Luquillo, and Rio Grande) state that although he was a PIP candidate, he was still a Nationalist at heart. It is noted that investigation at Loiza during August and September, 1952 revealed that according to long-time associates of RIVERA CORREA, the latter was an active member of the NPPR at Loiza until after the Nationalist uprising of 10/30/50. On 8/27/52, JULIO RODRIGUEZ LOPEZ, Secretary-Auditor of the municipality of Loiza, stated that RIVERA CORREA had been very close to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and that the latter was the Godfather of RIVERA CORREA's two sons.

It is further noted that by letter dated 11/30/50 and addressed to Insular District Attorney CARLOS J. FAURE, RIVERA CORREA announced that he had decided to leave the NPPR and to join the PIP. In this letter RIVERA CORREA stated that he was taking this step because the NPPR had been outlawed by the Insular Legislature. He indicated that he would not have left the NPPR had that Party not been outlawed.

In August, 1952, [redacted], a reliable informant, advised that recently EVARISTO CARRASQUILLO (PIP leader in Rio Piedras, PR, and PIP candidate for the Insular House of Representatives from the Rio Piedras District) had stated that there were many Nationalists who cooperated with the NPPR. CARRASQUILLO said that "GUANGO" (JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA, an active NPPR member at Rio Piedras) had a contract with the PIP in Rio Piedras to make in his little shop a large quantity of Puerto Rican and PIP flags to be used at the PIP General Assembly on 8/10/52. CARRASQUILLO pointed out that "GUANGO" is one individual who openly identifies himself as a Nationalist, but who is willing to cooperate with the PIP.

Late in August, 1952, [redacted], of known reliability, advised that recently the Nationalist JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA, also known as ELIAS BONILLA, had stated that he was now a member of the PIP Committee for Barrio Monacillos, of Rio Piedras and that for the present:

"We are all working for the release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and other Nationalists through specific means, hoping to help the PIP win the election, because only in this manner is there any prospect of ALBIZU's being released."



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According to the informant, BONILLA indicated that for the present he had no plans whatsoever for committing violence on behalf of the NPPR, and that he had also temporarily given up the idea of getting together with a group to participate in NPPR firearms training. BONILLA said that idea had been given up in the fall of 1951 when it had been suddenly discovered that ALFONSO VALLE DIAZ, who was to have participated in the firearms practice, was being surveilled by as many as eight policemen dressed in plain clothes.

In September, 1952, [ ] said that JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA had recently stated that he had established a small shop where he had hoped to make money by making PIP and Puerto Rican flags, but had found that he could not sell sufficient flags. The informant said that BONILLA is not afraid to be identified as a Nationalist and that BONILLA claimed to have recently told RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ that the NPPR could depend upon him for anything whatsoever.

In October, 1952, [ ], a reliable informant, stated that in October, 1952 JUAN ELIAS BONILLA VEGA had stated that he was then working at the residence of Mr. GABRIEL VICENTE MAURE, whom he described as a leader of the PIP in Rio Piedras, making flags for the PIP. BONILLA related that Mr. VICENTE is having large quantities of these flags made and that they cost approximately 18¢ apiece and will be sold to local PIP committees for about 21¢ to 25¢, and that the flags are being made for the purpose of raising funds on behalf of the PIP. BONILLA said that VICENTE told him that during a recent fund drive in Rio Piedras the PIP raised approximately \$4000 by street collections. On this occasion, BONILLA stated that he had decided to devote his entire time to the PIP and that for the time being he felt that if the PIP was supported it would eventually release PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. BONILLA remarked that in the event that Nationalists join the PIP and the PIP becomes powerful, it might then be possible for the Nationalists within the PIP to take over that organization and vote for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to succeed the present leaders of the PIP.

(In connection with the above paragraph, it is noted that GABRIEL VICENTE MAURE is a member of the PIP Directorate and Chairman of the Insular Campaign Committee of the PIP. He is a well-to-do furniture dealer of Rio Piedras, PR, and resides at his estate about two miles from Rio Piedras on the Caguas, Highway. On this estate a large Puerto Rican flag, approximately ten by twenty feet in diameter, is regularly displayed.

In September, 1952, [ ] of unknown reliability, [ ]  
[ ]

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the PIP, stated he did not know of any NPPR activity currently being carried on in the Rio Piedras area. [ ] stated that except for a very few persons, all the former NPPR members known to him had aligned themselves with the PIP or with the Popular Party.

On 9/30/52 [ ]

[ ] advised that just prior to the Nationalist uprising of 10/30/50, JOSE ROSA RODRIGUEZ, resident of San Antonio Housing Project, Puerta De Tierra, San Juan, PR, told him (Officer [ ]) that he was a Nationalist and that he would continue to support the NPPR. Other acquaintances and neighbors of ROSA advised during September and October, 1952 that ROSA was a Nationalist until the uprising of 10/30/50, but that since that time, ROSA had joined the PIP. It is noted that in June, 1948, [ ] of unknown reliability,

[ ] made available a letter dated 2/6/47 signed by JOSE ROSA RODRIGUEZ, as Secretary of the Puerta De Tierra Sub-Board of the NPPR.

In October, 1952 [ ] a reliable informant [ ]

[ ] advised that many of the persons who formerly openly professed adherence to the NPPR are now active in the PIP.

On 10/1/52, Corporal [ ] Puerto Rico PD, Comerio, PR, advised that ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ is the Director of the PIP Campaign in Comerio. Corporal [ ] made available a letter dated 9/16/52, addressed to Lt. [ ] Police Comandant at Comerio, advising that PIP meetings were to be held in Comerio on 9/28-29/52. This letter was signed by ANGEL CRUZ CRUZ as Organizer of the PIP campaign activities at Comerio. It is noted that CRUZ CRUZ was an active NPPR youth leader from 1946 to 1949 and that according to an article appearing in "El Imparcial", San Juan newspaper, on 9/10/48, CRUZ CRUZ admitted his Nationalist affiliation in District Court at Rio Piedras, PR, where he was appearing as a witness. Following the Nationalist uprising of 10/30/50 CRUZ CRUZ served as Defense Attorney for PEDRO ALEJZU CAMPOS and other NPPR leaders who were tried for subversive activities in connection with that revolt. However, he withdrew from the defense in the summer of 1951 and since that time the only Nationalists whom he has represented in court have been those who entered pleas of guilty to the charge of violating the Insular Subversive Activities Law. It is noted that the leadership of the NPPR expect loyal Nationalists to plead not guilty when charged with such violation.

During an interview on 10/14/52, JESUS VAZQUEZ GABRIEL advised that he

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had been a member of the NPPR from approximately 1930 until the time of the Nationalist uprising of 10/30/50. He stated he had been President of the NPPR Municipal Board at Toa Baja, PR, from about 1934 to 1936 and a member of the NPPR Municipal Board for Bayamon, PR from 1942 to 1948. He said that during the period 1948 to 1950 he began to realize the shortcomings of the NPPR under the violent leadership of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMFOS and that when the uprising broke out, he disassociated himself completely from the NPPR. He said that he had registered with the PIP and intended to vote for that Party, but that he no longer participated in political activity.

On 10/22/52, RENE MUNOZ PADIN, who is presently a Popular Democratic Party candidate for the Insular Legislature representing Hato Rey and Puerto Nuevo, PR, but who formerly was President of the NPPR Sub-Board at Stop 37, Hato Rey, stated that at the present time practically all of the individuals who were formerly members of the Nationalist Party in the Stop 37 area are now active in the PIP. He said that there are none of these individuals, to his knowledge, who at the present time are talking in favor of the NPPR. MUNOZ PADIN said that he has friendly relations with several of these persons and from conversations with them, he is certain that they now feel that the best means for obtaining the independence of Puerto Rico is through the legal and peaceful methods advocated by the PIP. He said that in his opinion these former Nationalists were not infiltrating the PIP, but that on the contrary, the PIP is absorbing elements which formerly advocated independence through the program of the NPPR.

In October, 1952, [ ] advised that ALEJANDRO RUIZ, who was formerly active in the NPPR in Rio Piedras, PR, had recently stated that he could now have nothing to do with the NPPR because he is now registered with the PIP and expects to continue in that Party. RUIZ said his new Party would not allow him to participate in Nationalist activity and that he was afraid to take part in them. [ ] said that almost every Nationalist he had encountered in the last few months had the attitude that if a man can work for independence at the same time that he looks after his own interests and stays out of jail, he is doing a better job than if he were to go to jail as a Nationalist. [ ] declared that in his opinion, the PIP, if it continues on a peaceful course, will be the death of the NPPR.

#### E. Miscellaneous

Information received from [ ] of known reliability, reflects that as



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of August, 1952, there was no indication of collaboration between the NPPR and the PIP in New York City in connection with Puerto Rican elections of 11/52.

On 8/12/52, a reliable Source of Information in a position to be cognizant of the information furnished, advised that on 7/23 and 24/52, a group of individuals including DIEGO QUINONES GONZALEZ, CARLOS QUINONES GONZALEZ, the sons of JUAN FERNANDEZ (later identified as JUAN and FELIX FERNANDEZ DE LEON) and JOSE LOPEZ VELEZ had met at the home of DIEGO QUINONES in Barrio Buen Consejo of Rio Piedras and had gone to Barrio Venezuela of Rio Piedras to the home of RAFAEL SANDOVAL, who is the head of the PIP Committee in that Barrio. These individuals reportedly discussed going over to the support of the PIP, and thereafter went to the home of RAFAEL SANDOVAL to discuss the matter with him. [redacted] said that he learned this information from [redacted] who feared that the meeting at the home of RAFAEL SANDOVAL might be of a Nationalist character. It is noted that information appearing in a report of the Puerto Rico Police Department dated 7/23/52, Rio Piedras, by Lt. [redacted] and in another report of the same date signed by Police Lt. [redacted] reflects that investigation by the Puerto Rican Police had indicated that the individuals listed above as having met at the home of RAFAEL SANDOVAL, were Nationalists and that recently they had been observed meeting together and transporting small packages, contents unknown.

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(During August, 1952, [redacted] advised that RAFAEL SANDOVAL was presently the PIP leader for Barrio Venezuela of Rio Piedras. The informant said that SANDOVAL had formerly been a Nationalist, but had changed to the PIP approximately three or four years ago. He said that as far as he knew, SANDOVAL never held any position of leadership in the NPPR.

By Police Report dated 9/29/52 at Aguadilla, PR, Detective [redacted] Internal Security Bureau, Puerto Rico Police Department, Aguadilla, identified 29 individuals as having participated in the Grito De Lares celebration sponsored at Lares, PR by the NPPR on 9/23/52. Among these persons, Detective [redacted] listed AGUSTIN GONZALEZ COLL and FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS, both of Lares. It is noted that in July, 1952 [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted] related that AGUSTIN GONZALEZ COLL, AUGUSTO PRIETO MEDINA, and FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS were members of the PIP. [redacted] said that FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS was formerly an officer of the NPPR Municipal Board for Lares and that GONZALES COLL and PRIETO MEDINA were formerly sympathizers of the NPPR. It is

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b7C further noted that investigation conducted at Lares, PR, indicates that while GONZALEZ COLL and PRIETO MEDINA are regarded by fellow townsmen as members of the FIP, FRANCISCO RIOS CUEVAS is generally regarded as a confirmed Nationalist and as the head of the NPPR in Lares. By Police Report dated 9/10/52, Detective [redacted] of the Puerto Rico Police Department, Aguadilla, PR, described RIOS CUEVAS as President of the Lares Baord of the NPPR, and related that RIOS CUEVAS had identified himself with the Nationalists in stating that they (the Nationalists) intended to celebrate the Grito de Lares commemoration on 9/23/52.

### III NPPR SUPPORT FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On 8/7/52, the General Council of the General Confederation of Workers-Authentic (Confederacion General de Trabajadores - Autentica), also known as the CGT-A, approved a resolution calling upon Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN to issue an order of amnesty for all Nationalists who had been imprisoned following the Nationalist uprising of October and November, 1950. The resolution of the CGT-A termed the imprisoned Nationalists as "political prisoners" and invited other labor, civic, and cultural groups to adopt similar resolutions directed to the Governor of Puerto Rico.

b2 In August, 1952, [redacted] a confidential and reliable source, advised  
b7D that a letter had been directed to FRANCISCO COLON GORDIANY, the President of the CGT-A, over the signature of a Special Assistant to the Governor of Puerto Rico, acknowledging receipt of the CGT-A resolution by pointing out that the use of the term "political prisoners" in referring to imprisoned Nationalists was apparently a misconception or an unfortunate choice of terminology "inasmuch as there are no such political prisoners in Puerto Rico". This letter sent to COLON GORDIANY in substance stated that the Nationalists had been incarcerated as a result of criminal activities in violation of the criminal statutes of the island, after being found guilty by duly instituted juries and under due process of law. It stated that all such Nationalists presently imprisoned have the same opportunity for release as any other person convicted of a crime on the island of Puerto Rico.

(FRANCISCO COLON GORDIANY has been a labor leader in Puerto Rico for many years and was President of the CGT (Confederacion General de Trabajadores - General Confederation of Workers), a federation of Puerto Rican labor unions.

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When that organization split some years ago, COLON GORDIANY continued as President of an independent labor federation called the Confederacion General de Trabajadores - Autentica, or CGT-A. The larger division created by that split affiliated itself with the CIO of the United States and is known as the CGT-CIO.

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According to [ ] there is no known Communist influence in the CGT-A. The San Juan newspaper "El Mundo" on 8/11/52, in an account of the PIP Assembly of 8/10/52 related that FRANCISCO COLON GORDIANY had addressed that Assembly and had announced his entrance into the PIP. )

The San Juan newspaper "El Imparcial" on 10/27/52 carried an article stating that MIGUEL A. GARCIA MENDEZ, President of the Statehood Party of Puerto Rico (Partido Estadista Puertorriqueno) was insisting that the Governor of Puerto Rico grant an amnesty to all the Nationalists who have been in prison since the Nationalist uprising two years ago. (The Statehood Party of Puerto Rico is a legally constituted Party which, according to the statements of its leaders, seeks statehood status for Puerto Rico within the federal union of the United States). The "El Imparcial" article sets forth the following statements authorized by GARCIA MENDEZ:

"In view of the fact that my remarks would be used against VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ, who ought to have been liberated a very long time ago, I shall not waste much time, which in these days is so necessary for more important things, in preparing for the (Insular) Department of Justice a brief on the error of granting pardons in cases which have never even been reviewed. For that, I shall await some other case wherein the pardon granted is unjustified.

(VIDAL SANTIAGO DIAZ was formerly President of the NPPR Board for Santurce, PR. He received lengthy sentences for his Nationalist activities and for offenses which took place when he used firearms to resist arrest. He was recently pardoned by Governor Luis Munoz Marin.)

"An amnesty for political prisoners is something quite distinct from a pardon for criminal prisoners. I have proposed and I continue to propose an amnesty. Permit me to remind the country that after the revolution of Lares those who were implicated in it received the benefit of an amnesty from the Spanish Government. That amnesty followed less than three months after the revolution of Lares. Marshal Pavia himself immediately, upon reviewing the proceedings, acted mercifully, suspending some sentences and reducing others to ten years imprisonment, despite the fact that the courtmartial had handed down a sentence of death by hanging to be carried out in the city of Ponce. The

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~~SECRET~~

"Insular executive, Marshal Pavia, proceeded in that case to extend his executive clemency and shortly thereafter, the Spanish Government granted an amnesty. This took place 84 years ago. However, it appears that during this time, Christian mercy has made no advance in Puerto Rico, and yet the mother country was accused of being cruel, lacking in understanding, and intolerant of the ardent desire of Puerto Ricans for freedom! What a terrible contrast!"

~~SECRET~~

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P. UNDERGROUND

I. PRESENT SITUATION OF PREVIOUSLY REPORTED UNDERGROUND GROUPS

- A. "BONILLA" Group  
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
- B. "DIMAS MATOS NIEVES" Group  
Santurce, Puerto Rico
- C. "MIGUEL OLMO CUEVAS" Group  
Arecibo, Puerto Rico

The present situation of these three groups as well as the current activities of the members allegedly composing them has been set forth in this report under Section D. Weapons.

II. OTHER UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY

A. Courier

[redacted] advised in October, 1952, that he considers JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE, NPPR attorney, as leader of the NPPR at the present time in the sense that he is the transmitter of instructions to the Party from PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, whom he contacts regularly as ALBIZU's attorney.

[redacted] reported that HERNANDEZ VALLE [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted]

[redacted] further pointed out the personal and secret contact of HERNANDEZ VALLE with members at liberty in transmitting the instructions of ALBIZU CAMPOS.

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B. Hidden Weapons

Information has previously been set forth in this report under Section D: Weapons, III, to the effect that one [redacted] Puerto Rico, had reported [redacted]

[redacted]

C. Secret Meetings and Methods of Contact

[redacted], of known reliability, advised during September, 1952, that [redacted] at an NPPR meeting [redacted] an NPPR member of long standing and a resident of Arecibo, Puerto Rico, RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, a charter member of the NPPR and one-time acting President of the NPPR, stated that things have reached the point that the Nationalists can no longer act as Nationalists or admit their identities to anyone. MEDINA RAMIREZ instructed that they must change their tactics and rely only upon a trusted few in the party. From now on, he said, and for an indefinite period there will be no public meetings of the party and no meetings in the homes of anyone. When a Nationalist wishes to see anyone, he should go to the vicinity of the home of that person, get his attention by some devious means, and then exhibit to him the sign of two fingers of either hand raised in the form of an upright V. He should then turn and leisurely walk away. The Nationalist who is given the sign should then follow the first. In this manner they may collect as many as four or five persons without ever speaking a word and each should follow the one in front at a convenient and inconspicuous distance. The first man will eventually arrive at a park, a beach, or some spot which is completely secluded and not in any building or home. They may then discuss their official business.



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MEDINA RAMIREZ emphasized that Nationalists should cease discussing their attitudes with their friends, neighbors, or other Nationalists except in the manner prescribed. He stated that only a chosen few are being given this system of communication and that it was not to be discussed with anyone outside of this small group without special permission of MEDINA.

D. Possible Location of NPPR Records

[ ] stated that JULIA COLLAZO had a suitcase full of what she described as "valuable papers" which she desired to have PAULINO CASTRO ABOLAFIA take from her as soon as possible.

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Q. ARRESTS AND PROSECUTIONS

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I. PRESENT STATUS OF NPPR PROSECUTIONS

On November 14, 1952, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] JOSE C. APONTE, Insular Attorney General's Office, advised that the prosecution of NPPR members had nearly been completed, and only cases against the following persons remained outstanding:

VALENTIN VILLAFANE FIGUEROA - Out on Bond - To be  
Tried for Violation  
of Insular Law No. 53  
at Humacao

(Insular Law No. 53 is the law invoked against any person who advocates overthrow of the Insular Government by force and violence.)

CESAR EMILIO GARCES DORREGO - Out on Bond for  
Attack to Commit Homicide,  
Arecibo

MANUEL ESTEBAN MENA DE JESUS - Presently in Prison -  
to be tried for four  
murders, and six  
attacks to commit  
homicide

DAMIAN TORRES ACEVEDO - imprisoned for another  
offense - to be tried in  
Arecibo for violation  
Insular Law 53

TELESFORO ERNESTO CARDONA RUIZ - Out on Bond -  
to be tried for violation of  
Insular Law 53, Aguadilla

MELITON MUNIX - imprisoned for another offense -  
to be tried for violation Insular  
Law 53, Ponce.

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RAMON PEDROSA - imprisoned for another offense -  
to be tried for violation Insular  
Law 53, Ponce

EZEQUIEL RIVERA GARCIA - Out on Bond - to be  
tried at Ponce, for failure to  
register a weapon, and attack to  
commit homicide.

NOE MARTY - 'utitive from justice - left Puerto  
Rico - to be tried for five  
attacks to commit homicide,

II. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING  
ARRESTS AND PROSECUTIONS

On September 15, 1952, SANTIAGO PORRATA DORREA, Insular Dis-  
trict Attorney, Arecibo, advised that the following individuals  
had all been found guilty of violating Insular Law No. 53 on  
September 13, 1952:

RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, Jr.

RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, Sr.

LEONIDES DIAZ DIAZ

ISMAEL DIAZ MITOS

JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ

TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA.

SJ 100-3

According to [redacted] Arecibo District Court, the above all received sentences ranging from two to ten years.

On October 1, 1952, PORRATA DORREA advised that on September 21, 1952, the above persons appealed their convictions to the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico.

On September 17, 1952, BALBINO GONZALEZ, Superintendent, Arecibo District Jail, advised as follows:

JUANITA OJEDA received at the Arecibo Jail on September 16, 1952, eight to thirteen months on one count of violation of Public Law No. 53, and six to thirteen months on the other count. Insular Police have advised that she has completed her sentence inasmuch as the time she spent in prison was considered as time towards completing her sentence.

[redacted] advised on the same date that JOSE SERPA ALVAREZ and GILBERTO RIVERA GONZALEZ were transferred to the San Juan District Jail on September 11, 1952.

On October 6, 1952, [redacted] advised that the charge of violation of Insular Law No. 53 against the Subjects listed below was dismissed in Insular District Court at Mayaguez on September 18, 1952, in view of other sentences previously imposed on Subjects:

MARCELINO BERRIOS COLON

TOMAS LOPEZ DE VICTORIA

JUAN JACA HERNANDEZ

ISMAEL DIAZ MATOS

RICARDO DIAZ DIAZ, Jr.

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On October 27, 1952 [redacted] b7C  
San Juan District Jail, advised that his file on [redacted]  
[redacted] reflected as follows:

[redacted]

[redacted]

On February 28, 1952, the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico confirmed the sentence in regard to violation of the Explosives Law. [redacted]

[redacted]

III. LIST OF NATIONALISTS  
INDICTED FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION  
IN THE REVOLT OF OCTOBER 30, 1950,  
AND WHO ARE NOW AT LIBERTY FOR THE  
FOLLOWING REASONS:

- (1) Sentence Completed
- (2) Indictment Filed (placed in archives)
- (3) At Liberty on own Cognizance
- (4) Out on Bond
- (5) Were Acquitted or Held not Guilty of the Crime Accused.

The list set out below was made available by the Puerto Rico Police Department on October 4, 1952:

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
ALICEA TORRES, JUAN	[REDACTED] Ponce, Puerto Rico	filed
ARROYO TORRES, OSCAR	[REDACTED] Figueroa #69, Ponce, P. R.	acquitted
AYOROA ABREU, ENRIQUE	[REDACTED] S. J., P. R.	sentence completed
BALLET PEREZ, JOSE ANGEL	[REDACTED] Playa, P. R.	acquitted
BERRIOS MORALES, MARCIAL	[REDACTED] P. R.	sentence completed
BURGOS MARTINEZ, GONZALO	[REDACTED] Ponce, P. R.	filed
CABALLER RODRIGUEZ MANUEL BERNARDA,	[REDACTED] Ponce, P. R.	sentence completed
CALVENTI ROSADO, FELIFE	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Hato Rey, P. R.	sentence completed
CAMPOS ARANZAMENDI, FRANCISCO	[REDACTED] Ponce, P. R.	at liberty on own recognizance
CANDELARIO OLIVERA, VICTOR	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Ponce, P. R.	filed

b7C

SJ 100-3

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
CARDONA RUIZ, TELESFORO E.	[REDACTED] Aguada, P. R.	At liberty on own bond
CASTILLO ORTIZ, GUILLERMO	[REDACTED] San Juan, P. R.	sentence completed
CASTILLO VEGA, JOSE MIGUEL	[REDACTED] Aguada, P. R.	At liberty on bond
CASTRO ABOLAFIA, PAULINO E.	[REDACTED] P. R.	acquitted
COLON LEIRO, BENICIO	[REDACTED] Puerto Rico	b7C sentence completed
CORREIJER JUAN, ANTONIO	[REDACTED] Guaynabo, P. R.	sentence completed
CORTES GONZALEZ, JOSE	[REDACTED] P. R.	not guilty
CUEVAS NIEVES, JUAN GREGORIO	[REDACTED] Mayaguez, P. R.	sentence completed
CUEVAS RODRIGUEZ SAUL,	[REDACTED] Arecibo, P. R.	filed
DE JESUS MEDINA, JUAN	[REDACTED] Utuado, P. R.	sentence completed

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SJ 100-3

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
DE SANTIAGO CRAFTS, JULIO	[REDACTED] Juncos, P. R.	sentence completed
DEL RIO ADAMES, JULIO RAMON	[REDACTED] Hato Rey, P. R.	At liberty on own recognizance
DEL VALLE DE LOPEZ DE VICTORIA, MONSERRATE	[REDACTED] Arecibo, P. R.	acquitted
DIAZ AYALA, TOMAS	[REDACTED] Guaynabo, P. R.	sentence completed
ENAMORADO CUESTA, JOSE	[REDACTED] Guaynabo, P. R.	sentence completed
GARCES DORREGO, CESAR	[REDACTED] Arecibo, P. R.	At liberty on bond
GARCIA RODRIGUEZ, PAUL	[REDACTED] P. R.	acquitted
GONZALEZ CABAN, ESTEBAN	[REDACTED] Guayama, P. R.	sentence completed
GUTIERREZ CADIZ, JESUS	[REDACTED] Ponce, P. R.	filed
LUGO SANTIAGO, ESTANISLAO	[REDACTED] Ponce, P. R.	At liberty on bond

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SJ 100-3

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
LUGO RUIZ, DOMINGO	[REDACTED] Mayaguez, P. R.	sentence completed
LUGO SANTIAGO, ELEUTERIO	[REDACTED] Mayaguez, P. R.	sentence completed
MARTI TORRES NOE, ANTONIO	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Habana, Cuba	fugitive from justice
MALDONADO RIVERA, JUAN	[REDACTED] Jayuya, P. R.	filed
MARRERO NAZARIO, DEUSDEDIT	[REDACTED] b7C Arecibo, P. R.	At liberty on bond
MARTINEZ LOPEZ, PEDRO	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] San German, P. R.	sentence completed
MARTINEZ MEDINA, BLADIMIRO	[REDACTED] Jayuya, P. R.	sentence completed
MATOS PAOLI, FRANCISCO	[REDACTED] San Juan, P. R.	At liberty on bond
MEDINA ACOSTA, JAIME	[REDACTED] P. R. Ponce,	filed
MEDINA RAMIREZ, RAMON	[REDACTED] Hato Key, P. R.	sentence completed

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
MEJIAS FLORES, JOSE	[REDACTED] Cidra, P. R.	sentence completed
MENDEZ NEGRON, RAFAEL	[REDACTED] Mayaguez, P. R.	acquitted
MOJICA VALENTIN, LUIS	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Mayaguez, P. R.	sentence completed
MONTALVO, RODRIGUEZ ADAN	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Cabo Rojo, P. R.	acquitted
MONTANER, MARRERO RAMON	[REDACTED] Jayuya, P. R.	sentence completed
MORALES NIEVES, EULOGIO	[REDACTED] P. R.	sentence completed
MORALES PADILLA, INOCENCIO	[REDACTED] P. R.	sentence completed
NIEVES ROMAN, JOSE	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Mayaguez, P. R.	sentence completed
OJEDA MALDONADO, JUANA	[REDACTED] Utuado	sentence completed
ORTEGA ESPINEL, AURELIO	[REDACTED] Naranjito, P. R.	sentence completed
PABON RIO PEDRE, PEDRO ULISES	[REDACTED] San German, P. R.	acquitted

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SJ 100-3

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
PADILLA ORTIZ, MANUEL	[REDACTED] Corozal, P. R.	filed
PADILLA RODRIGUEZ, CARLOS	[REDACTED] Obrero, P. R.	acquitted
PADIN CONCEPCION, JOAQUIN	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Hato Rey, P. R.	acquitted
PENA RAMIREZ, FELIPE	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Mayaguez, P.R.	sentence completed
PENA RAMIREZ, ROQUE	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	sentence completed
PEREZ GONZALEZ, CARMEN MARIA	Habana, Cuba	acquitted
PEREZ RIVERA, EUCLIDES	[REDACTED] Morovis, P. R.	acquitted
QUINONES GONZALEZ, DIEGO	[REDACTED] Rio Piedras, P. R.	acquitted
RAMOS CANCEL GIL, VERIANO	[REDACTED] Mayaguez, P. R.	sentence completed
REYNOLDS, RUTH M.	[REDACTED] New York	At liberty on bond
RIVERA GARCIA EZEQUIEL	[REDACTED] Playa Ponce, P. R.	At liberty on bond

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SJ 100-3

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
RIVERA NIEVES, ELMER	[REDACTED] Naranjito, P. R.	sentence completed
RIVERA ORTIZ, RAMON	[REDACTED] Santa Isabel,	filed
RIOS FIGUEROA, WILLIAM	[REDACTED] Santurce, P. R.	sentence completed
RODRIGUEZ BAEZ, JOSE ANTONIO	[REDACTED] Guaynabo, P. R.	sentence completed
RODRIGUEZ CORREA, FELIPE	[REDACTED] Caguas, P. R.	sentence completed
RODRIGUEZ VIRELA, MARIANO	[REDACTED] Ponce, P. R.	filed
ROSADO MORALES, ISABEL	[REDACTED] Ceiba, P. R.	sentence completed
SANDOVAL RAMOS, JUAN	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Hato Rey, P. R.	acquitted
SANTIAGO RODRIGUEZ, EDUARDO	[REDACTED] Ponce, P. R.	filed
TORO CASTILLO, JUSTO	[REDACTED] Mayaguez, P. R.	sentence completed
TORO RIVERA, ENRIQUE	[REDACTED] Abajo, Mayaguez	sentence completed
TORO RIVERA, MANUEL	[REDACTED] Abajo, Mayaguez	sentence completed
TORRES ARROYO, EMILIO ANIBAL	[REDACTED] Mayaguez, P. R.	sentence completed

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
TORRES TIRADO, CRISTOBAL	[REDACTED] Ramirez, Patio Andres	filed
TRILLA MARTINEZ, REINALDO	[REDACTED] Mayaguez, P. R.	sentence completed
URBINA DIAZ, MILTON	[REDACTED] Guaynabo, P. R.	b7C sentence completed
VELAZQUEZ FLORES, ROBERTO	[REDACTED] Ponce, P. R.	filed
VILLAFANE FIGUEROA, VALENTIN	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Fajardo, P. R.	At liberty on bond

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On October 21, 1952, [redacted] advised b7C that the following Subjects had cancelled their appeals of conviction for Law 53, on October 1, 1952, and would complete their sentences, being released on November 1, 1952:

PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ

JOSE RIVERA SOTOMAYOR

DOMINGO SALTARI CRESPO.

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~


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ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

INFORMANTS

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT WHO RECEIVED INFORMATION</u>	<u>FILE NO. AND LOCATION</u>
[REDACTED]	No info re BONILLA plan for violence.	7-9-52	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
b2 b7C b7D	Re M. MARTINEZ MEDINA	"	[REDACTED]	"
	Possible connec- tion J. A. COR- RETOER with murder of Colonel RIGGS.	7-16-52	[REDACTED]	100-3-sub 6-217
	D. ZAMOT and bombs.	7-23-52	[REDACTED]	100-3- 3743
	A. VALLE DIAZ re weapons.	7-23-52	[REDACTED]	100-3- 3743
	NPPR reaction to official adoption of P. R. Flag.	7-23-52	[REDACTED]	100-3- 3743
	J. HERNANDEZ VALLE transmits ALBIZU's in- structions.	7-23-52	[REDACTED]	100-3- 3743
	Re meetings in Bo. Buen Consejo, Rio Piedras, July, 1952	7-30-52	[REDACTED]	100-3- sub 8-28
	HERNANDEZ VALLE re ALBIZU's atti- tude toward official adoption of P.R. Flag.	7-30-52	[REDACTED]	100-3- sub 8-27

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 continued E. CARRASQUILLO  
re NPPR members at  
PIP Assembly.

8-6-52

100-3-3747

E. CARRASQUILLO re  
re BONILLA working  
with PIP.

"

"

No NPPR meetings  
authorized except  
for public com-  
memorative events.

"

"

NPPR reaction to  
official adoption  
of P. R. Flag.

"

"

b2  
b7C  
b7D

S. DE JUAN, PIP  
member contributing  
to NPPR.

8-13-52

100-3-3763

GARCIA DE LEON  
brothers, PIP mem-  
bers, sympathetic  
to NPPR.

"

"

Re RAFAEL SANDOVAL

"

"

A. TORRESOLA con-  
tinuing to collect  
funds for NPPR.

"

"

HERNANDEZ VALLE  
re difficulty of  
communication with  
ALBIZU.

"

"

NPPR reaction re  
official adoption  
of P. R. Flag.

"


"

E. AYOROA A. re  
PIP and NPPR

8-27-52

100-3-3799

SJ 100-3

 I. RONDON & R. MEDINA R. 9-3-52  
continued re PIP & NPPR.

R. MEDINA R. plans re-  
organization of Municipal  
Bds,; is determining names  
of reliable NPPR members.

P. CASTRO & R. MEDINA R. "  
participated secret meet-  
ing, Santurce, 9-52.

A. MALDONADO R. named "  
one of Rio Piedras Nat-  
ionalists to form new  
NPPR Bd.

b2  
b7C  
b7D

Vet. Nat'lst advised  
NPPR could never offici-  
ally support PIP.

Re info BONILLA had 9-17-52  
flags for PIP

P. CASTRO arranged trans- 9-22-52  
portation to 9-23-52 cel-  
ebration at Lares.

A. MALDONADO R.'s shoe "  
store assembling point for  
Nationalists 9-23-52

F. CARDONA, PIP leader is  
sympathetic to NPPR.

ALBIZU's instructions to 9-24-52  
R. MEDINA R. to cease re-  
organization of Bds. & to  
commence underground act-  
ivity.

100-3-sub  
14-56

"

"

"

"

100-3-  
3820

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sub 1-103

"

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 continued

P. CASTRO, R. MEDINA 9-24-52  
R., A. MALDONADO, A.  
SANTIAGO LOPEZ at-  
tend Lares celebra-  
tion and subsequent  
secret meeting  
9-23-52.

100-3-sub 1-  
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Secret meetings and " "  
secret methods of  
contact.

General info. re NPPR " "  
public meeting  
9-23-52.

b2  
b7C  
b7D

R. MEDINA R. re- 10-1-52  
organizing NPPR  
fund collection.

100-3-3844

A. MALDONADO R. " "  
to be entrusted with  
fund collection in  
Rio Piedras.

Persons seen in ap- " "  
parel resembling NPPR  
Cadet uniform.

J. OJEDA & I. ROSADO 10-8-52  
organizing NPPR  
dance.

100-3-3854


Furnished ticket for " "  
NPPR dance to be  
held 10-12-52.

A. TORRESOLA con- 10-15-52  
tinuing to collect  
funds for NPPR.

100-3-3867

Re NPPR dance held " "  
10-12-52.

SJ 100-3

 continued

Re CARMEN SERRANO  
as courier for J.  
HERNANDEZ VALLE.

10-15-52

100-3-3867

J. HERNANDEZ VALLE  
transmitting ALBIZU's  
instructions.

"

"

A. RUIZ now in PIP

10-22-52

100-3-3877

PIP expected by  
informant to be  
death of NPPR.

"

"

M. NEGRON N. re PIP  
and NPPR.

10-29-52

100-3-  
sub 1-108

Re M. NEGRON N. as  
loyal NPPR member.

"

"

No change in tra-  
ditional organiza-  
tion of NPPR.

"

"

A. VALLE D. states  
he has no time for  
NPPR activity.

"

"

Info re NPPR policy.

"

"

 Re C. GARCES D.

7-9-52

WENCESLAO RIVERA's  
visit to Arecibo.

7-30-52

M. OLMO hopes for  
PIP victory in  
election.

8-12-52

100-3-  
3742 b7C


M. OLMO suggesting  
NPPR sympathizers  
should lay plans to  
assist NPPR.

8-27-52

"

100-3-sub  
14-55

SJ 100-3

 C. GARCES D. in pos- 9-3-52  
continued session of weapons.

100-3-  
3788

M. OLMO & E. JIMENEZ 9-10-52  
M. hope for PIP  
victory in election.

100-3-  
3809

Re E. JIMENEZ "  
MORALES' hatred of  
"Yankees" and attempt  
to secure weapons.

"

Re JUAN ROJAS ROBLES 9-17-52  
in NYC.

Re PIP meeting at 9-24-52  
office of SUSONI.  
NPPR attendance and  
reaction to PIP need  
for public cars.

100-3-  
3850

b2  
b7C  
b7D

Re E. JIMENEZ MORALES "  
and possible violence  
during elections.

"

M. OLMO threatens "  
reaction if PIP fails  
to win.

"

NPPR attendance at 10-1-52  
public PIP meetings.

100-3-  
3845

NPPR members speaking "  
in favor of and work-  
ing for the PIP.

"

NPPR attendance at 10-15-52  
public PIP meetings.

100-3-  
3873

SJ 100-3

 continued

NPPR members and 10-15-52  
sympathizers working  
in and for PIP, in-  
cluding fund raising  
activity on 10-11-52.

Re NPPR sympathies "   
of F. RODRIGUEZ VIRUET

NPPR attendance at 10-22-52  
public PIP rally  
10-20-52.


b2  
b7C  
b7D

P. CASTRO collect- 10-29-52  
ing funds at Arecibo.

M. OLMO closed store "   
to campaign for PIP.

NPPR attendance at "   
public PIP meeting  
10-26-52.

Re NPPR policy. "

 NPPR members to 8-6-52  
attend PIP Assembly.

Re E. LUGO SANTIAGO's 8-20-52  
contemplated contacts.

Re E. LUGO SANTIAGO's 9-3-52  
contacts.

Re V. FELICIANO SEDA 9-3-52

G. PEREZ M. visits 10-17-52  
Bo. Quemado, Mayaguez,  
accompanied by youths.

100-3-  
3873

"

100-3-  
3878

100-3-  
sub 14-75

"

"

"

100-3-  
3745



SJ 100-3

[redacted] G. PEREZ MORALES col- 10-22-52  
continued.lecting funds from  
NPPR members at  
Mayaguez.

Re NPPR policy. 10-29-52

[redacted] Meetings at J. 10-3-52  
HERNANDEZ VALLE's  
office.

[redacted]  
(by request).

[redacted] Re LUIS MANUEL 6-24-52  
MARTINEZ connec-  
tions with NPPR.

b2 BONILLA VEGA serving 8-30-52  
b7C on PIP committee.

b7D BONILLA VEGA claims "  
to have temporarily  
given up plans for  
violence and for fire-  
arms training.

A. TORRESOLA collect- "  
ing funds for NPPR.

Re Machine guns in 9-4-52  
NPPR hands.

Re LUIS MANUEL 9-12-52  
MARTINEZ's connec-  
tion with BONILLA VEGA.

BONILLA VEGA working 10-4-52  
for PIP leader, G.  
VICENTE MAURA.

100-3-  
sub 7-73

66-250

100-3-  
sub 5-  
179

[redacted]  
100-3-sub  
14-58

"

100-3-sub  
7-47

100-3-sub  
3-28

66-415

100-4014-  
851

SJ 100-3

Re FRANCO MALAVE DE 10-10-52 [redacted]  
JESUS.

100-4014-  
872

[redacted] CSI, Lares, P. R., contacted on  
9-25-52, by SA [redacted] 100-3-sub 1-122.

[redacted] P. R., who furnished information confidentially  
to SA [redacted] on 10-31-52; file #100-3-sub 7-  
60.

[redacted] P. R., who furnished information confidentially to SA  
[redacted] on 11-10-52. [redacted]

[redacted] Re PCP and promotion 10-8-52 [redacted]  
of sale of tickets to  
NPPR dance held 10-  
12-52.

66-347

[redacted] P. R., who furnished  
information confidentially on 10-13-52 to SAs [redacted]  
[redacted] file #100-3-sub 7-61.

[redacted] employee of [redacted]  
[redacted] who, according to report of Detective Corporal  
[redacted] is a confidential informant of  
P.R. Police Department; file no. 100-3- sub 14-73.

[redacted] and is a confidential informant of P.R. Police  
Department according to report of Detective Corporal  
[redacted] file #100-3-sub 14-73.

b2  
b7C  
b7D

OTHER

OGA

SJ 100-3

[redacted] is Legal Attache, Havana Cuba

7-31-52: Havana letter to Bureau dated 7-31-52, captioned NPPR, IS-N, San Juan file #100-3-sub 10-31.

7-22-52: Report of SA [redacted] dated 7-22-52, Havana, Cuba, captioned [redacted] was., SM-N, San Juan file [redacted]

8-8-52 : Havana letter to Bureau dated 8-8-52, captioned [redacted] SM-N, San Juan file [redacted]

8-22-52: Reports of SA [redacted] dated 8-22-52 at Havana, Cuba, and captioned: [redacted] was., [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] San Juan files [redacted] [redacted] respectively.

8-29-52: Report of SA [redacted] dated 8-29-52 at Havana, Cuba, and captioned [redacted] 1948; San Juan file [redacted]

9-3-52 : Report of SA [redacted] dated 9-3-52 at Havana, Cuba, and captioned [redacted] San Juan file [redacted]

9-30-52: Report of SA [redacted] dated 9-30-52 at Havana, Cuba, captioned [redacted] was., SM-N. San Juan file [redacted]

[redacted] mentioned in report of SA [redacted] dated 9-30-52 at Havana, Cuba, captioned [redacted] was, SM-N, San Juan file [redacted]

SJ 100-3

[redacted] is contacts of Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba, in the Bureau of Investigations. Cuban National Police, mentioned in report of SA [redacted] dated 9-30-52 at Havana, Cuba, captioned [redacted] was., SM-N, San Juan file [redacted] and in Havana letter to Bureau dated 8-8-52 at Havana, Cuba, captioned [redacted] SM-N, San Juan file [redacted]

b2  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted] is contacts of Legal Attache in the "Servicio de Inteligencia Militar" of the Cuban Army, mentioned in report of SA [redacted] dated September 30, 1952, at Havana, Cuba, captioned [redacted] was, SM-N, San Juan file [redacted] in Havana letter to Bureau dated 7-31-52 at Havana, Cuba, captioned NPPR, IS-N, San Juan file 100-3-sub 10-31; and in Havana letter to Bureau dated 8-8-52 captioned [redacted] SM-N, San Juan [redacted]

[redacted] Chief of Subversive Activities Squad of the "Servicio de Inteligencia Militar" of Cuban Army, mentioned in report of SA [redacted] dated 9-30-52 and captioned [redacted] was., SM-N, San Juan file [redacted]

Info. re [redacted]

Mentioned in report of SA [redacted]

9-30-52, Havana, Cuba, captioned [redacted]

b2  
b7C  
b7D

Statements of [redacted] 8-20-52

Mentioned in rept. of SA [redacted]

[redacted] 8-22-52, Havana, Cuba, captioned [redacted]

[redacted] was.  
SSA-1948

SJ 100-3

MISCELLANEOUS

b7C

The following list reflects the names of Agents who prepared the various sections of this report:

- A. ORGANIZATION.....
- B. MEMBERSHIP.....
- C. CADET ORGANIZATION.....
- D. WEAPONS.....
- E. CURRENT NPPR POLICY.....
- F. MEETINGS.....
- G. VIOLENCE AND REPORTED  
PLANS THEREFORE.....
- H. FUNDS.....
- I. METHODS OF COMMUNICATION..
- J. SECURITY MEASURES.....
- K. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.....
- L. PROPAGANDA.....
- M. YOUTH MATTER.....
- N. FRONT GROUPS.....
- O. COOPERATION WITH OTHER  
GROUPS.....
- P. UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES.....
- Q. ARRESTS AND PROSECUTIONS...

Copies of this report were furnished Indianapolis, Newark, Philadelphia, and the Washington Field Office for information because there are concentrations of Puerto Ricans in their areas and it has been necessary to conduct Nationalist investigations therein on occasion.

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

LEADS

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Will continue to follow and report the activities of the NPPR in that area.

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SJ 100-3

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will continue to follow and report the activities of the NPPR in that area.

THE SAN JUAN DIVISION

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Will continue to follow and report the activities of the NPPR in that area.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent  
[redacted] dated  
September 3, 1952, at  
San Juan.

b7C